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ABSTRACT

The items in this report were drawn from the 1982 meeting of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), which had two objectives: to elaborate those criteria and procedures that should govern the selection of communication projects to be implemented by the program, and to approve and initiate certain projects aimed at improving communication in and between regions of the world. The various sections of this final report (1) detail the progress achieved in the implementation of IPDC; (2) examine the financial status of IPDC and the establishment of an appropriate system of financing and resources; (3) identify priorities and criteria for the selection of projects, based in particular on the interim reports on the needs and priorities in the field of communication; (4) examine the status of various regional, subregional, and national projects; and (5) report on the place and date of the next session of the Council. Among the appendixes are the agenda, reports of the Projects Commission and the Finance Commission, a model format for the presentation of projects, addresses provided by the General-Coordinator of Social Communication and the Director General of Unesco as well as the Chairman of the Council, a list of documents, and a list of participants. (HOD)

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PIDC
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Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication

(Second session)

Acapulco, 18 - 25 January 1982

Final Report

UNESCO

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION (item 1 of the agenda)

1. The Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) held its second session in Acapulco, Mexico, from 18 to 25 January 1982.

2. The thirty-five Member States on the Council took part in the session. Representatives of seventeen Member States, non-members of the Council, also attended as observers, together with eight organizations of the United Nations system, ten other intergovernmental organizations and twelve international non-governmental organizations (see List of Participants, Annex X).

3. The participants had before them a series of documents prepared by the Secretariat and designed to provide them with such background information and material for consideration as would facilitate the work of the Intergovernmental Council (the list of documents is in Annex IX).

4. At the opening meeting, H.E. Mr Luis Javier Solana, General Co-ordinator of Social Communication of the Presidency of the Republic of Mexico, welcomed the participants (see Annex V). Mr Gunnar Garbo (Norway), Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC and Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of Unesco, also addressed the meeting (see Annex VI and VII).

5. The meeting was then formally opened by H.E. Mr José Lopez Portillo, President of the United Mexican States, who wished the Council every success.

II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION (item 2 of the agenda)

6. The Council adopted the agenda (Annex I) and organized three Commissions, as proposed by the Bureau:

Commission I (Finance--item 6 of the agenda);

Commission II (Priorities--item 7 of the agenda);

Commission III (Projects--item 8 of the agenda).

It was agreed that although Commissions would work simultaneously, only two Commissions would meet at any one time.

7. On the proposal of the Bureau, the Council elected the following officers of the Commissions:

Commission I

Chairman:	Mr J. d'Arcy (France)
Rapporteur:	Mr M. Ben Othman (Tunisia)

Commission II

Chairman:	H.E. Mr H.M. Rasgotra (India)
Rapporteur:	Mr W. Wurdak (German Democratic Republic)

Commission III

Chairman:	H.E. Mr V. Flores Olea (Mexico)
Repporteur:	H.E. Mr J. Ping (Gabon)

Also on the proposal of the Bureau, the Council decided that the organizations listed in document CC-82/CONF.207/INF.3 and Addendum should be admitted as observers; and accepted, for this and forthcoming sessions, the criteria proposed by the Bureau on which this list had been established, i.e. all organizations concerned with communication and having relations with Unesco, financial organizations such as international and regional banks and foundations, and intergovernmental organizations such as Intelsat, Intersputnik, European Space Agency, Arabsat and others.

III. ORAL REPORTS OF THE CHAIRMAN ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU, AND OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME, SINCE THE FIRST SESSION OF THE COUNCIL (items 3 and 4 of the agenda)

8. The Chairman of the Council, Mr Gunnar Garbo, reported on the Bureau's meeting in September 1981 in Paris. He recalled that at its first session the Council had stated that the most urgent task of IPDC was the mobilization of resources which would make the programme operational as quickly as possible. It had therefore been decided at that session that certain projects should be approved, and their implementation begin, within the limits of resources available, while needs, priorities and criteria were being determined. This was the basis on which the Council requested the Bureau to draw up an agenda for the Council's second session.

9. The Bureau therefore based the agenda for the second session on the need for practical, operationally oriented action through the concrete examination of financing and resources, of the priorities and criteria for the selection of projects, and of a limited number of well-prepared projects which might be initiated by the IPDC in 1982. Consequently, the Bureau planned three different Commissions to cover these items.

10. Mr Garbo explained the Bureau's decision to recommend postponement of the second session from the second half of November 1981, as originally decided by the Council, to the present dates. This was mainly due to the need to provide complete documentation in all languages in a suitable form, well in advance of the session. The Bureau also proposed that the deadline for submission of applications for the post of Director of IPDC be extended and that all candidatures received should be examined by the Council at its second session.

11. The Chairman informed the Council of his contacts with Member States in the Nordic countries, and his visit to the United Kingdom, as well as contacts with several international non-governmental organizations and institutions actively engaged in the media and in the development of communication.

12. Referring to fears expressed by some that IPDC might be used for activities detrimental to the freedom of information, Mr Garbo said that IPDC had not been mandated to deal with ideological or normative questions, but to provide practical assistance in building up skills and structures in the field of communication. This, he said, was a pre-condition for the exercise of freedom of information. The IPDC was called upon to help redress imbalances within, as well as between, nations. Freedom of information had little meaning to people who are deprived of access to newspapers, radio and similar means of modern communication.

13. The Director-General reaffirmed the importance which Unesco attached to communication and announced that a separate communication sector had been created in December 1981. He then introduced the Assistant Director-General for Communication, Mr Gérard Bolla, who outlined the work carried out by the Secretariat since the first session in the implementation of the programme and, in particular, the implementation of resolution I adopted at that session.

14. Mr Bolla informed the Council of the reactions to the appeal which the Director-General had launched in response to that resolution, mentioning in particular those replies received after the report (CC-82/CONF.207/4) on this matter had been published. These included replies from four Member States, six organizations of the United Nations system, six other intergovernmental organizations, two non-governmental organizations and one foundation. He drew attention to a statement (CC-82/CONF.207/4 Add.) prepared by the Financial Comptroller of Unesco, giving the status of the Special Account of IPDC at 31 December 1981. At that date the sums received and the amounts pledged in writing totalled US $1,645,351.93.

15. Mr Bolla then gave a general overview of the various projects presented to this session of the Council and described in document CC-82/CONF.207/6 and addenda, noting that the needs expressed far surpassed the funds so far available. In this connection, he expressed the wish that, in order to avoid too great a disparity in the presentation of national projects, detailed indications should be given to Member States by the Council after this session.

16. The questionnaire that the Council had asked the Secretariat to send to Member States at its first session was being prepared in close co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union and the Universal Postal Union, which would collaborate in the collection and analysis of data. Comments received on the questionnaire would be taken into account.

17. Mr Bolla concluded with a reference to the measures taken for the recruitment of a Director for the programme. Data sheets prepared on the forty-six applications had been distributed to the members of the Council for assessment.

18. In their comments on both reports, Council members and observers reaffirmed their delegations' commitments to the principles on which IPDC was founded and recalled the process and history of its establishment, referring especially to the spirit of consensus which marked the major stages leading to IPDC's establishment. One Council member stressed the importance of consensus in the implementation of IPDC, but expressed the fear that consensus might be viewed as an end in itself rather than as a mechanism for action. He believed that the desire for consensus already demonstrated by the Council should help to overcome any reluctance on the part of certain members to support fully the work of the programme. A number of delegates reaffirmed the interconnection between IPDC and the new world information and communication order.

19. Delegates from both developed and developing countries, in expressing their appreciation for the hospitality of the host government and its commitment to IPDC, referred also to the 'spirit of Cancún', which they hoped would provide an ambiance for the Council's deliberations. According to one delegate, Cancún represented an attempt at creating an understanding designed to strengthen and deepen practical co-operation.

20. A number of delegations, in discussing the characteristics required of the Director of the programme, communicated a set of principles which should guide decisions, stressing the need to abide by the criteria contained in the job description for the post. Other delegates, while agreeing that those criteria were a basic minimum requirement, proceeded to elaborate on them and to provide additional considerations.

21. Council members expressed their full support for the programme, as it was taking shape, and indicated their desire to orient IPDC towards concrete operational action. The goal for such action should be to strengthen national sovereignty and cultural identity, political independence and self-reliance, to promote a multiplicity of sources and channels of information, and to increase the capacity of developing countries to participate in international exchange on an equal footing by closing the communication gap between industrialized and developing countries. It was pointed out that significant multilateral aid was given to developing countries through the organisms of the non-aligned countries (e.g. the pool of the news agencies or the broadcasting organizations of the non-aligned countries) and that IPDC should take these efforts into account in its programming and planning, by establishing a close co-operation with these bodies. Several Council members expressed the hope that IPDC would also play a clearing-house role to provide co-ordination among existing and prospective donors, as well as provide information on a number of relevant questions.

22. Concerning the financing of IPDC, Council members emphasized that flexibility and pluralism of resources should be built into the programme. Some delegates however were of the opinion that offers of financing should not be tied or conditioned in any way. On the suggestion that the private sector should be encouraged to contribute to the mobilization of resources, some delegates expressed the view that while the contributions of the private sector could not be underrated, the major responsibility for communication development would have to be borne by the state in many societies.

23. In the course of the discussion, various members of the Council announced further contributions to the Special Account of IPDC as follows:

Bangladesh	US $ 2,000
Benin	$ 10,000
Canada	Canadian $250,000
China	US $100,000
Egypt	$ 10,000
France [1]	FF500,000
Indonesia	$100,000
Tunisia	$ 5,000
USSR	Roubles 500,000 of which 250,000 in convertible currency
Venezuela	US$250,000

24. The delegate of Mexico reiterated the pledge, already made at the first session of the Council, of a contribution of US $500,000. The delegate of Austria announced his government's intention, subject to fuller information, to co-operate with IPDC by contributing in kind, in personnel and in cash to the implementation of a specific project in Africa to the budgeted amount of US $258,000 if that project was recommended by the Council. A similar intention on the part of the Government of Australia, to an amount of US $200,000, was announced by cable.

1. The delegate of France announced a total contribution of US $2 million over several years, of which $500,000 for 1982 with French francs 500,000 immediately payable to the Special Account.

25. In addition, several delegates announced contributions in kind (training facilities, expert services, equipment, etc.), some of which were quantified:

Argentina: training facilities up to a value of US $250,000 over five years;
Cuba: experts, equipment, services and training facilities to a value of between $50,000 and $100,000;
German Democratic Republic: experts, fellowships and equipment up to a value of 5 million marks;
Netherlands: 24 man/months of expert services for preparatory assistance on project formulation;
USSR: experts, fellowships and equipment up to the value of 1.5 million roubles.

26. A number of Council members expressed the view that they were greatly moved by the contributions offered to IPDC by several developing countries, especially by those regarded as 'least developed'.

IV. CONSULTATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 8, PARAGRAPH 1 OF THE STATUTES OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL (item 5 of the agenda)

27. The Council met in private meetings on Tuesday afternoon, 19 January 1982, and again on Saturday morning, 23 January 1982, in order to proceed with consultations on the candidatures received for the post of Director of the programme, pursuant to Article 8, paragraph 1 of its Statutes.

28. The Council decided on the recommendation to be forwarded by its Chairman to the Director-General of Unesco.

V. REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS AND OF THE BUREAU (items 6, 7 and 8 of the agenda)

29. At the Council's final meeting on Monday, 25 January 1982, the Chairman announced that the Bureau had examined the draft reports of the three Commissions with a view to making proposals which would take into account the recommendations contained in the three draft reports. The Council then proceeded with the examination of the draft reports of the Commissions and of the report of the Bureau.

Commission II (Priorities)

30. The Chairman of Commission II, Ambassador Rasgotra (India), presented the draft report of Commission II. The report was noted by the Council. On the recommendation of the Bureau the Council adopted the following recommendations from the Commission:

31. With regard to general priorities which should govern the approval and financing of projects, the Council decided that priority should be accorded to:

(a) projects for the planning and implementation of national policies and plans for the development of communication, as well as for research activities necessary to that end, especially in countries where communication facilities are least developed;

(b) the development and strengthening of the infrastructures necessary for the production, storage and utilization of supports, as well as for the production, storage, reception, transmission and dissemination of messages, with preference being given to the development of endogenous technologies and know-how;

(c) projects aimed at the creation or improvement of national and regional structures and capacities for the production of messages for dissemination by any support or channel, such as news agencies, press, cinema, radio and television programmes, with the object of facilitating a free flow and a wider and better balanced exchange of news and cultural products;

(d) the professional and technical training of human resources in the areas of research, planning, management and technology of communication systems, production and dissemination of messages;

(e) regional and interregional co-operation in the sphere of communication, especially between developing countries;

(f) the improvement and expansion of communication to serve other developmental activities such as education, agriculture, health and rural development;

(g) regional projects, particularly at the early stages; subregional projects, particularly those which have a major element of technical co-operation between developing countries (TCDC); national projects of those countries whose communication systems are least developed;

(h) projects which facilitate access of developing countries to the latest communications technology such as satellites and data banks.

32. With regard to selection criteria governing the approval and financing of projects, the Council decided that:

(a) projects should:

(i) be in conformity with the objectives, principles, aims and purposes of IPDC and take into account the cultural identity, educational needs and orientations of the countries and regions concerned;

(ii) be relevant to development, especially as reflected in regional, subregional and national development policies and plans;

(iii) increase the self-reliance, equality and independence and capacity for endogenous development of developing countries in the field of communication and information;

(iv) have some spin-off effect in the communications sector and/or the development process as a whole within a given country/countries;

(v) increase domestic and regional exchanges of information and, in particular, increase the capacity of developing nations to participate effectively in the international exchange of information;

(vi) increase the communications capacity to receive and transmit information of individuals and groups at both the rural and urban community levels;

(vii) respond to the needs of countries whose communication systems are least developed;

(b) regional and interregional projects should have the support or sponsorship of two, and preferably more, countries of the regions concerned;

(c) it was agreed that these priorities and criteria were neither exhaustive nor exclusive and that they should be reviewed and revised in the light of experience.

33. With regard to the form to be taken by requests for technical co-operation submitted to the IPDC Council, the Council noted the model format (Annex IV) and recommended that it be finalized by the Secretariat.

34. In respect of the determination of those who shall be considered qualified to submit such requests, the Council agreed that the following rules and practices be applied in accordance with the statement made by the representative of the Director-General:

projects should be submitted by the national authority responsible for relations with Unesco, irrespective of whether such projects concerned a national public or private body;

regional projects should be submitted by at least two countries;

interregional projects should be submitted by at least one country in each region;

agencies of the United Nations family may submit projects to IPDC;

projects proposed by other intergovernmental organizations should be brought to the attention of the Bureau, which would decide whether they should be submitted to the Council;

projects proposed by non-governmental organizations having consultative status with Unesco should be sponsored by at least one Member State and brought to the attention of the Bureau, which would decide whether they should be submitted to the Council.

Commission III (Projects)

35. The Chairman of Commission III, Minister Solana (Mexico) presented the draft report of Commission III. The report was noted by the Council with a number of amendments. This draft report appears in Annex II.

Report of the Bureau

36. The Chairman then presented the report of the Bureau referred to in paragraph 29 above. The Bureau had discussed all the regional and interregional projects presented in Commission III's report and, on the basis of the reports from Commission I and Commission II, made recommendations for funding and other action. With regard to the national projects listed in the report of Commission III, the Bureau recommended that the Secretariat carry out such further studies and such investigations concerning financing as were recommended by the Commission. On this basis, the Bureau might propose lines of action to the third session of the Council.

37. After discussion, the Council approved the Bureau's recommendations and noted the Bureau's suggestion that IPDC's financial year should be from 1 March to 28/29 February.

38. On the recommendation of the Bureau, the Council decided to adopt the following budget for 1982, to be met out of the IPDC Special Account:

	US $
Projects	741,000
Preparatory assistance[1]	75,000
Training[1]	50,000
Promotion	44,000
	910,000

39. On the recommendation of the Bureau, the Council took the following decisions concerning regional projects:

No. of project (Commission III--report)	Title of project	Funding approved 1982 $	Remarks
AFRICA			
1	Pan-African News Agency (PANA)	100,000	Additional funding to be negotiated with the Gulf States programme for United Nations organizations
2	Regional project for development of communication technologies	-	To be negotiated with the Government of Austria
3	ACCE Institute for Communication Development and Research	10,000	For further study
4	Establishment of a network for the exchange of economic news among the press agencies of the CEAO countries	10,000	For further study
	Determination of needs, preparation of projects and training	125,000	
ARAB STATES			
5	Arab project for communication planning and exchange (ACPE)	56,000	Consultant services. Additional funding to be sought from other sources

1. The sums provided against preparatory assistance and training are in addition to the amounts allocated to the African region.

No. of project (Commission III--report)	Title of project	Funding approved 1982 $	Remarks
6	Arab States regional broadcasting training centre	30,000	Training. Additional funding to be sought from other sources
7	Arab regional centre for communication, research and documentation (ARABCOMNET)	-	Deferred
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			
8	Asia-Pacific News Network	80,000	
9	Pacific Radio News Exchange	-	To be negotiated with the Government of Australia
10	Regional bank of films and television programmes in Asia and the Pacific	100,000	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			
12	Caribbean regional project for broadcasting, training and programme exchange	45,000	
13	Creation of the Latin American Special Information Services Agency (ALASEI)	70,000	
14	Centre for communication research and application (Mexico)	40,000	
15	Centre for automated publishing and translation (ASIN)	10,000	
23	Training of technicians for the development of communication at the community level	15,000	Training
	Development of the trade union press		
11	Development of communication planning in Latin America and the Caribbean	-	Deferred
1	Information on technological development and implications of social communication	-	Deferred
17	Development of videotex system	-	Deferred
18	Telematics for small-group communication	-	Deferred
19	Use and production of video cassettes	-	Deferred

No. of project (Commission III--report)	Title of project	Funding approved 1982 $	Remarks
20	Investigation in development of intermediate technologies	-	Deferred
21	Institute for videodisc technology	-	Deferred
INTERREGIONAL			
	Feasibility study on facilities for international dissemination and exchange of information by global satellite systems	20,000	Additional funding to be sought from other sources
	Application of communication technology to rural areas	30,000	Additional funding to be sought from other sources
	Centre for the study of communications, energy and space technologies	-	Preparatory study to be carried out under the Unesco regular programme

40. In discussing the report of the Bureau, representatives of three Arab states noted that the budgetary allocations proposed for the regional projects in the Arab states amount to only 11.5 per cent of the budget line for projects in 1982. They considered that these allocations did not satisfy the needs of the region and that a more fair distribution of resources between regions should guide the work of the IPDC.

41. The Assistant Director-General assured the Council that the Director-General is particularly anxious to develop Unesco's communication programmes in both the Arab and the Latin American and Caribbean regions within the limits of the regular programme so as to complement the activities undertaken by IPDC. He informed the Council of the measures taken to reinforce the Unesco staff concerned with the two regions.

Commission I (Finance)

42. The Chairman of Commission I, Mr Jean d'Arcy, presented the draft report of Commission I (Annex III). The report was noted by the Council.

43. In the light of the draft report, the Council took the following decisions on the recommendation of the Bureau:

(a) Projects for submission to the Council should be received by the Secretariat not less than five months before the opening of the Council's next session.

(b) Any surplus in a budget year will automatically be carried forward to the next year's budget.

(c) The Chairman shall be authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines during the periods between sessions. He is also empowered, between sessions, to authorize preparatory assistance, training and promotional activities. His decisions shall be subject to later confirmation by the Council and communicated to the Bureau members as and when they are taken. The mandate thus entrusted to the Chairman will be reviewed in the light of future developments.

(d) Amounts disbursed during any budget year shall be limited to those approved by the Council, it being understood that additional contributions received during the year shall not be used until the following budget year, in the light of the Council's decisions regarding budgetary allocations.

(e) The provision of preparatory assistance shall basically consist of the carrying out of feasibility studies on the projects approved in principle by the Council and of making detailed technical arrangements for them.

(f) Promotion of IPDC should be centred on the following two kinds of action:

the publication of a brochure on IPDC;

the organization of information and fund-raising missions to the Member States and interested organizations.

The documents of the present session, together with a statement by the Chairman of the Council, should be distributed as widely as possible with a view to making IPDC projects and the financial situation of the programme better known.

VI. PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT SESSION OF THE COUNCIL (item 9 of the agenda)

44. The Council decided that, subject to the availability of conference facilities at those dates, its third session should be held at Unesco Headquarters in Paris from 6 to 13 December 1982. Dates for the fourth session to be held in 1983 would be decided later.

VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE SESSION (item 10 of the agenda)

45. The Council approved the final report of the session, as amended in the course of the discussion, with the understanding that the Chairman and Rapporteur, with the assistance of the Secretariat, would be responsible for final editing.

VIII. CLOSURE OF THE SESSION (item 11 of the agenda)

46. The Chairman called upon the representative of the United Nations who expressed the hope that all those in a position to contribute to the programme will join in this international effort to assist developing countries to build and strengthen their communication infrastructure. He reiterated the United Nations support for IPDC. 'That position remains firm', he said. The United Nations representative further informed the Council of resolution 36/149 A adopted by the General Assembly on IPDC, in which the appeal made by the Director-General of Unesco for contribution to the programme was endorsed, and added that his organization will continue to encourage inter-agency co-operation and the participation of the agencies in the activities of IPDC.

47. Speaking on behalf of six United Nations organizations, namely, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Health Organization, the United Nations representative further informed the Council that these organizations discussed in their last Inter-Agency Working Group of IPDC the modalities of furthering inter-agency co-operation in the communication field and for implementing IPDC-approved projects. He said that 'within the limitations of our mandates, programming modalities and within the constraints of our resources, we express our full co-operation and support for achieving the objectives of the International Programme for the Development of Communication'.

48. The representative of the Director-General addressed the Council on behalf of the Organization. Speaking in Spanish, he called upon the Head of the Mexican Delegation, Mr Luis Javier Solana, to convey his thanks to the government of the host country for having shown such efficiency and generous courtesy in welcoming this second session of the IPDC Council. As a token of the Organization's gratitude, the Unesco silver medal for the preservation of cultural heritage was presented to the Head of the Mexican Delegation. In his reply, Mr Solana promised to convey the expressions of goodwill and gratitude to Mr Lopez Portillo, President of the United Mexican States. Mr Solana said that the meeting had succeeded in placing the debates, deliberations and decisions in a context of both reciprocal trust and respect for the identity and needs of the countries and regions represented. He concluded by expressing his government's wish that the success of the session might have a favourable influence on the future activities of the programme.

49. Before the session ended, seven speakers took the floor to thank the Mexican authorities, the representative of the Director-General and the members of the Secretariat for the work

they had accomplished in order to make the meeting a success. They all expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the programme had become fully operational and complimented the Chairman of the Council for the way he had guided the work of the various meetings of the Council and of the Bureau.

50. The Chairman of the IPDC Council, Mr Gunnar Garbo, before bringing its second session to a close, summarized the decisions taken at Acapulco that would have a favourable effect on the future activities of the programme and made a sincere appeal for international co-operation to further confidence in the programme (see Annex VIII).

ANNEX I

AGENDA

1. Opening of the second session:
   (a) address by the Chairman of the Council
   (b) welcome address by the representative of the Government of Mexico
   (c) address by the Director-General or his representative
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work of the session
3. Report of the Chairman on the activities of the Bureau since the first Council session; recommendations of the Bureau on the admission of observers
4. Report by the Director-General (or his representative) on progress achieved in the implementation of IPDC
5. Consultations in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council, in private session
6. Examination of the financial status of IPDC and recommendations for future action. Establishment of an appropriate system of financing and resources
7. Identification of priorities and criteria for selection of projects, based in particular on the interim reports on needs and priorities in the field of communication
8. Selection of regional, subregional and national projects
9. Place and date of the next session of the Council
10. Adoption of the report of the session
11. Closure of the session

ANNEX II

REPORT OF COMMISSION III

Selection of regional, subregional and national projects (item 8 of the agenda)

Commission III held five sessions, during which it completed its consideration of the projects submitted to the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC.

In his opening remarks, the Chairman set forth the terms of reference for the Commission. Taking as a basis the information contained in document 207/6 and its addenda and the additional information supplied by the representatives of Member States, by the Secretariat and by qualified representatives of bodies referred to in these projects, Commission III would examine the content of each project and would formulate an opinion which would cover objectives, outputs, form of implementation (experts, training, equipment, etc.), cost and schedule of work.

The Chairman indicated that equal consideration would be given to all projects, regardless of the presence or absence of the potential recipient, and reminded the Commission that the thirty-five Council members represented all Unesco's Member States.

The Commission examined fifty-four proposals (document 6, Addenda 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8), which included twenty-four regional and subregional projects, twenty-seven national and three interregional ones.

Early in its deliberations, the Commission established a working group to examine national projects.

The working group, comprising two representatives of each of the five electoral groups, included the following Member States:

Bangladesh	Nigeria
German Democratic Republic	Saudi Arabia
Japan	Tunisia
Mexico	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mozambique	United States of America
Netherlands	Venezuela

The recommendations made and a summary of the deliberations concerning the projects examined are given below. The Commission was informed that the Bureau would harmonize the conclusions and reports of the three Commissions and propose a budget for the Council's work for the period 1982-1985.

I. REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL PROJECTS

1. The Pan-African News Agency--$1,500,000 (document CC-82/CONF. 207/6)

Recommended for IPDC support.

Twenty countries took part in the discussion on the Pan-African News Agency (PANA).

Although it was widely supported by the members of the Commission, several observations were made. One delegate suggested that the project cost might be reduced if satellites were used to transmit news. In this connection, another representative pointed out a possible linkage between the PANA project and the interregional project involving INTELSAT, which will carry out a feasibility study on facilities for dissemination and exchange of news by satellite. In an effort to address these concerns, another delegate recommended that a small pool of experts be engaged to advise IPDC on technology and its relationship to project costs.

One delegate expressed the interest of his government in the PANA project and sought clarification on who had submitted the project and who would be the executing agency.

The representative of the Director-General explained that nearly all of the regional projects had been prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of regional needs, following a mandate from the meeting of the Intergovernmental Council in June 1981. Moreover, all regional projects were based on recommendations from regional intergovernmental conferences on communications policies. The only exception was the Arab states, which would hold a conference during 1983. In the latter case, a special meeting had been convened in co-operation with ALECSO to define projects. Ten projects providing for regional extension were submitted by Mexico.

He explained that Unesco would carry forward the project under discussion in collaboration with PANA.

Replying to a series of questions raised, the representative of PANA described in detail the design of the project, as well as its infrastructure and organizational framework. He further informed the Commission of the training programme scheduled for 1982. Some delegates commended the explicit intention of PANA to collaborate constructively with the international news agencies, with the intention of increasing access to multiple news sources in Africa.

With respect to the selection of equipment for the project, the PANA representative pointed out that ITU experts worked closely with them and that Tanjug and India were each providing an expert for this purpose.

2. African regional projects for the development of communication technologies--$258,000 (document 207/6)

Recommended for IPDC support.

Two states took part in the discussion of this project. Speaking in support of the project, one delegate pointed out the need for less costly, appropriate technology.

The delegate from Austria declared that his government was interested in co-operating with IPDC in implementing this project within the ceiling of US $258,000, and requested full and complete details.

3. The ACCE Institute for Communication Development and Research--$720,000 (document 207/6)

Recommended for IPDC support and further study.

Six countries participated in the discussion of the ACCE project.

While endorsing the value of the project, two countries called for more data and a feasibility study. Another delegate underlined the importance of providing experience for African specialists in communication in Africa itself.

4. Establishment of a network for the exchange of economic news among the press agencies of the CEAO countries--$1,096,400 (document 207/6 Add. 8)

Recommend the deferment of consideration until the next IPDC meeting in the absence of more detailed project information.

One delegate suggested that, while recognizing the value of the project, since the African states had given priority to the PANA project and more information about the project was necessary, it must be preferable to defer consideration of the project until the next meeting of the IPDC Council.

5. The Arab project for communication planning and exchange--$1,180,000 (document 207/6)

Recommended for support and for partial or total funding from other sources.

Seven delegates and one non-governmental organization spoke on this project.

The representative of ALECSO reviewed the intergovernmental planning process among Arab states which had developed this and the other two regional projects.

Two delegates expressed their understanding that IPDC funds were to be reserved principally for the least developed countries. While acknowledging the project's importance, another delegate suggested that the project be presented to OPEC for funding.

Pointing out that the countries in the Arab world were quite diverse, ranging from least developed to wealthy oil-producing states, the ALECSO representatives reminded the Commission that most of the support for the project was coming from the Arab states. Nevertheless, he stressed the importance for the region of having IPDC associated with their regional projects.

6. Arab states regional broadcasting training centre--$1,352,000 (document 207/6)

Recommended for IPDC support and for partial or total funding from other sources.

Five states participated in the discussion of this project.

The delegate introducing the project stressed its importance for the success of the other two regional projects for the Arab states. Another delegate endorsed the project and suggested that African states would find it useful to attend training courses at the Damascus centre.

Suggesting that greater priority be given to this regional project, than to the other two, a delegate inquired if the states of the region had established any preference among the three projects.

In explanation of the project, one state from the region called upon the Commission to judge the project on its merit and stressed the desire of the states in the region to be treated as full participants in IPDC.

7. Arab regional centre for communication research and documentation--$1,340,000 (document 207/6 Add. 1)

Recommended for IPDC support and for partial or total funding from other sources.

Four states and one non-governmental organization intervened in the debate on this regional project.

Emphasizing the linkage among the three Arab states' regional projects, the representative of ALECSO underscored that this research and documentation facility was part of a series of regional centres for communication research and documentation initiated by Unesco within the COMNET world network.

Observing that the project was well conceived, one delegate asked, in view of the telecommunication dimension of some of the Arab projects, if ITU had been involved in the development of the proposals. Replying to this inquiry, the representative of the Director-General confirmed that ITU had been consulted, especially with regard to the projects on communication planning and exchange and on broadcasting training, and had been providing expertise to the latter project, particularly in the selection of equipment.

Before continuing, the representative of ITU stated that ITU had a programme of action established by the members of the Union for the next decade--to revise and, where appropriate, draw up new international agreements concerning the detailed planning and use of telecommunications.

He also referred to prefeasibility studies of modern technology for the rural areas of Africa.

Reverting to the general question of co-operation, the ITU representative stated that the Unesco and ITU Secretariats had maintained close contacts.

At the last meeting of the Administrative Council of ITU in June 1981, it had been suggested that provision be made for a professional official to work full time with IPDC's new Secretariat, as well as the officials involved in the Unesco secretariat associated with the planning and presentation of advice involving technological operations and related activities. However, ITU's Administrative Council (largely for budgetary reasons and a desire to see more clearly the evolution of IPDC's new programme) had deferred consideration of this proposal until its next session in April 1982. Meanwhile, ITU had designated an official to be responsible for liaison with Unesco. During the last six months he had worked closely with the Unesco personnel.

ITU had also initiated joint actions in regard to the review of the tariff questions raised in connection with the developing countries' media organizations.

Several members of the Commission raised the question of the necessity of establishing a mechanism for prior expert technical evaluation of projects to be submitted to the Council in future. The nature of such a mechanism would be decided by the Council and could, in addition to providing technical advice, also consider how some of the projects might be integrated into other programmes and how to achieve a closer relationship between funds requested and funds available. It was suggested that each region establish its own priorities concerning projects submitted to the Council. Many speakers also pointed to the lack of complete documentation in the project proposals and the need for sound technical analysis and review before implementation.

8. Asia-Pacific News Network--$350,000 (document 207/6)

Recommended for IPDC support.

Sixteen delegates took part in the discussion. The project was supported by several countries as being a necessary parallel to similar programmes existing for Africa and Latin America. However, the concern was voiced by one delegate that private media in Asia should also have access to international services and that there should be no exclusion of private media and international news sources. The representative of the Organization of Asian News Agencies (OANA) provided further information on the project and stated that its focus was on self-reliance and professionalism. In no way did the network seek to dislodge existing international agencies but rather to supplement them and further information exchange among Asian countries.

9. Regional bank of films and television programmes in Asia and the Pacific--$525,000 (document 207/6)

Recommended for IPDC support.

Three delegates expressed support for this project.

10. Pacific Radio News Exchange--$200,000 (document 207/6)

Recommended for IPDC support.

Four delegates spoke on this project and endorsed what was considered a soundly conceived and urgently needed project.

The representative of the Director-General read aloud from the text of a telegram received on 14 January from the Australian Permanent Delegate to Unesco in which Australia offered to fund the establishment and running costs of the project for a period of two years initially up to a maximum of $200,000. The funds would be provided directly to the news exchange organization by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau.

11. Development of communication planning in Latin America and the Caribbean--$347,000 (document 207/6)

Recommended for IPDC support.

Three delegates contributed to the discussion, one voicing concern about the possible institutional base for carrying out the project.

12. Caribbean regional project for broadcasting training and programme exchange--$296,000 (document 207/6)

Recommended for IPDC support.

One delegate and one observer from a state non-member of the Council spoke in support of the project, which was described as strengthening broadcasting in the region and being of appropriate scale.

13. Creation of the Latin American Special Information Services Agency (ALASEI)--$1,250,000 (documents 207/6 Add. 1 and 207/6 Add. 7)

Recommended for IPDC support.

Ten delegates addressed this project. It was pointed out that the project initially proposed in document 207/6 Add. 1 had been complemented in document 207/6 Add. 7

One delegate from the region stated his reservations as to the appropriateness of requesting funding for the project at this stage, indicating that he felt this was premature.

14. Centre for communication research and application (Mexico)--$168,000 (document 207/6)

Recommended for IPDC support.

Three delegates spoke, giving support to the project and pointing out that equivalent institutions existed today only in the industrialized countries. One delegate indicated that as an institution dealing with research and training, this project was particularly in line with the objectives of IPDC and that the aid requested, i.e. mostly expertise, was indeed the type of support that should be solicited from IPDC.

15. Centre for automated publishing and translation for 'action for national information systems' (ASIN) and potential of the telecommunication network of this system--no financial support (document 207/6 Add. 7)

Recommended for IPDC support.

Four delegates spoke on this project, as well as the representative of ASIN.

No financial support was being requested at this stage. Financing for the centre was foreseen as coming from public and private sources. IPDC approval of the centre, it was felt, could prove valuable for the programme. If this approval was forthcoming, the ASIN member countries would themselves seek the necessary funding ($900,000), but could perhaps resubmit the project to the next session of the Council for a financial contribution. Some delegates stressed the need for close collaboration with ITU on this telecommunication project.

16. Information on technological development and its implications on social communication--$80,000 (document 207/6 Add. 7)

Recommended for IPDC support with a recommendation for a possible study on appropriate institutional support.

Two delegates spoke on this project, one requesting information on the relationship of the project to the centre for communication research and application previously approved (project No. 14). It was suggested that a study be carried out to define further the scope of the project.

17. Development of a videotex system--$55,000

18. Telematics for small group communication--$100,000

19. Use and production of video cassettes--$80,900

20. Investigation and experimentation in the adequate development of intermediate technologies--$120,000

21. Institute for the utilization of videodisc technology--$90,000 (document 207/6 Add. 7)

The above-mentioned projects (17-21) were recommended for IPDC support and suggested for further study concerning eventual integration.

The five projects, being so similar, were discussed together.

Four delegates spoke on these projects. It was recommended that the various studies be grouped together at regional level to facilitate contacts with institutes abroad which were engaged in similar research, and with individual studies being undertaken by different countries in the region. It was also recommended that the siting of these projects within the region be studied with a view to equitable geographical distribution.

22. Information system of data banks and individualized services for national news agencies in Latin America--$100,000 (document 207/6 Add. 7)

Recommended for IPDC support within the framework of the centre for automated publishing and translation within ASIN (project No. 15).

It was announced by the delegate from Mexico that agreement had been reached with ASIN ('Acción de Sistemas Informativos Nacionales') and ALASEI (Agencia latinoamericana de servicios especiales) to incorporate the objectives of this project into the previously approved ASIN project.

One delegate indicated that as all the projects submitted in document 207/6 Add. 7 were in one language only no advance study and evaluation of the projects could be properly made by the Commission, and that this was not in accordance with Unesco procedures.

The representative of the Director-General replied that the Bureau had decided to accept all proposals until the opening of the first session of the Commission and, as announced earlier, it was then technically impossible to arrange for translation into all working languages of the Council.

23. Formación y entrenamiento de técnicos en comunicación popular (Instruction and training of specialists in social communication)--$60,000 (document 207/6 Add. 7)

Desarrollo de la Prensa Sindical (Development of a Press for the Trade Unions)--$60,000 (document 207/6 Add. 7)

Recommended for IPDC support in a combined programme.

Both these training projects were designed to increase more informed popular participation in communications. Designed to service the Latin American region, as presented the principal training centre would be in Mexico. One delegate noted the convergence of these two projects and the Argentine national project on instruction and training in social communication, and suggested co-ordination to prevent duplication of effort.

Another delegate praised both projects as being consistent with the IPDC objective to increase popular participation in the mass media and expressed his desire to see these projects facilitate the access of the population to international as well as national news.

One delegate called on the states of Argentina and Mexico to elaborate on the specific context and tacit objectives of the two projects.

Another delegate warned against creating a situation whereby the capacity of the state to control politically relevant institutions or mass organizations is enhanced. This delegate explained that he was not criticizing the project or in any way questioning the intentions of the Mexican Government, but wanted to introduce a cautionary note, since some of the language used to describe the project could be misunderstood.

Reacting to the previous comments, another delegate pointed out the pitfalls for IPDC of projects that could be used to introduce processes inimical to the freedom of information.

Another delegate praised the projects for their contributions to the democratization of communication.

II. INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS

1. Feasibility study on facilities for the international dissemination and exchange of information by global satellite systems--$60,000 (document 207/6 Add.)

Recommended for IPDC support, taking into account the remarks made by the participants.

The Chairman of the Unesco Symposium on International and Regional Mechanisms for the Dissemination and Exchange of Information (Paris, 27-30 October 1981) assisted by representatives of the Ibero-American Television Organization (OTI) and the International Press Telecommunications Council (IPTC) introduced this proposal. They explained that the undertaking of the proposed feasibility study had emerged from this meeting of international and regional broadcasting and press organizations from all over the world. These had unanimously identified this feasibility study as their principal recommendation.

To this end, an exploratory meeting with INTELSAT had taken place in November 1981 under the auspices of Unesco. This had been attended by representatives of broadcasting unions and of the press and it was known that several broadcasting unions and members of the press would be willing to take part in the feasibility study.

One speaker urged that the feasibility study should address itself to quantifying in depth the telecommunication requirements of the press, while others emphasized that the promise of spatial communication could not be realized, at least by developing countries, without the introduction of affordable tariffs and inexpensive earth stations. It was noted that the INTELSAT Agreements did not permit direct negotiations with non-signatories. Furthermore, the quest for lower tariffs was impeded in some cases by the fact that telecommunications provided a major source of revenue to certain Member States. This difficulty, it was postulated, might be resolved to some greater or lesser extent, by the establishment of an international fund to compensate telecommunications administrations for any abatement of their revenues arising from tariff reductions.

A reservation was expressed that the social and economic impacts of modern telecommunications technology, including satellite communications, should be examined carefully before further action was taken.

Several speakers expressed their appreciation of the co-operation foreseen among the several relevant organizations, including the ITU, involved, in this global project and emphasized that this was the most significant aspect of the project.

Some speakers urged the early establishment by the Director-General of Unesco of a co-ordinating mechanism consisting of representatives of Unesco, the International Telecommunication Union, INTELSAT, INTERSPUTNIK, regional as well as national satellite entities and individual experts. Its purpose would be to formulate a programme for the development of small inexpensive earth stations to provide both one- and two-way communication to Third World countries and, particularly, their rural areas.

Other speakers referred to the importance of involving regional satellite systems such as PALAPA and ARABSAT. Representatives of INTELSAT and INTERSPUTNIK were also called upon to give information on their satellite systems. They also responded positively, together with the representative of ITU, to the remarks of the participants.

Furthermore, ITU, INTELSAT and INTERSPUTNIK indicated they were currently engaged in the study of rural communications services including an investigation of small low-cost earth stations.

The representative of the Director-General made a statement covering the various aspects of the project, especially the fact that it had not been possible in the past to discuss such a project between the broadcasters, the press and INTELSAT. However, a collective approach, under the auspices of Unesco, made this possible. He added that INTERSPUTNIK had been informed of the project and complementary discussions would take place with that organization and also with EUTELSAT, providing the project under discussion was approved.

2. Application of communication technology to rural areas--$260,000 (document 207/6 Add. 2)

Recommended for IPDC support.

Referring to ITU's research on rural satellites in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Pacific and unelectrified areas, the ITU representative noted their efforts, together with planners and national authorities, to promote the importance of telecommunications to the development process.

Maintaining strong support for the project, one delegate indicated that ITU's submission of this proposal demonstrated that organization's willingness to collaborate with Unesco and IPDC.

While fully endorsing the project, another delegate recommended that other complementary methods for rural development be taken into consideration in the implementation of this project and that joint studies be undertaken with other regional satellite systems to ensure that rural satellite services were well co-ordinated with such systems.

Agreeing fully that adequate co-ordination with regional satellite systems on this project was required, the ITU representative indicated in addition that his organization was working with OECD and experts from all over the world to study the financial questions attending the development of rural satellites.

3. Sri Lankan centre for the study of communications, energy and space technology (the Arthur Clarke Centre), Phase 1--$4,000,000 (document 207/6 Add. 2)

Recommended for IPDC support.

While supporting the project, some delegates questioned whether IPDC was requested to provide the whole amount of $4,000,000 referred to in the project document. The representative of Sri Lanka said that other funding sources would also be approached.

Some other participants referred to the need for harmonization between the Arthur Clarke Centre and other institutions involved in similar research projects in the region and in the outside world.

The need to involve ITU in designing the project and co-ordinating with its programmes was stressed.

Elaborating on the extent to which communications technology led to a corresponding reduction of jobs, one delegate suggested that the Centre and IPDC examine carefully the social implications of space technology.

In connection with this project, the representative of Sri Lanka proposed that a study be undertaken on the various types of satellite systems that would allow widespread and early utilization of small and inexpensive earth stations powered by solar, wind, or other sources of energy. The study, he suggested, should involve a worldwide survey of user requirements and needs.

It should also include the possible expansion of existing satellite services and methods of interlinkages with these systems through:

(i) low cost receiving and transmitting stations;

(ii) examination of the proposed types;

(iii) volumes and costs of such systems;

(iv) various methods of drawing up tariffs proportionate to the means of the clients; and

(v) problems of interface with various broadcasting systems in the world.

The representative of Sri Lanka added that the study should tap high-level expertise available in organizations such as INTELSAT, INTERSPUTNIK and ESA.

The Commission considered that the study was of great relevance in the development of communication systems and invited Unesco to contact all interested parties concerned with this subject, and in particular ITU, as the recognized leading United Nations agency in this field.

III. NATIONAL PROJECTS

The working group, operating without the benefit of well-defined criteria and financial guidelines and often without sufficiently detailed information on the nature, scope and objectives of a number of projects, encountered severe difficulties in rendering judgement on the acceptability of projects it had been asked to assess. Accordingly, after extended and inconclusive discussion, a consensus was reached that further clarification of guidelines and priorities was necessary.

Following informal and helpful disscussions with the Bureau and representatives of the Director-General, it was agreed that judgements were indeed difficult to make in the light of very limited funding resources and the often sketchy preparation of project proposals. However, to assist the working group in its task in the absence of a definitive statement on guidelines and their appropriate application, the Bureau informally suggested that national news agencies should receive priority consideration; that the least developed countries in the field of communication should likewise receive priority consideration; that the cost of the projects, except in unusual cases, should not exceed $200,000; and that the number of accepted projects must, of necessity, be limited.

The working group recognized that the criteria it used, while in general conformity with IPDC positions and guidelines, might well prove to be different priorities and guidelines from those adopted by Commission II.

Herewith follows a listing of the national projects considered by the working group and their disposition:

Benin	Extension of the national radio-television network (listed with the recommendation that the Secretariat provide a more detailed study of the project before a final decision is made)
Gabon	Development of the press (listed and recommended as a first priority)
	Development of the Gabonese television (listed and recommended as a second priority)
Ghana	Development of rural communication (listed and recommended)
Kenya	Extension of Kenya Institute of Mass Communication (referred back to the Secretariat)
	Development of the Kenya press trust (listed and recommended)
	Development of rural cinema (referred back to the Secretariat)
	Extension of the rural press (listed and recommended)
	Extension of broadcasting services in national languages (referred back to the Secretariat)
Senegal	Development of the Professional Training Centre of ORES (listed and recommended)
Togo	Development of the national news agency (listed and recommended as a first priority)
	Development of radio/television (listed and recommended as a second priority)
Zimbabwe	Establishment of broadcasting training department at the Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communication (listed and recommended; with priority at the request of the Netherlands)
Guinea	Development of communication systems (referred back to the Secretariat for clarification)
Rwanda	Development of rural communication (listed and recommended)
Tunisia	Development of 'Tunis Afrique Presse' Agency (listed and recommended, on the understanding--endorsed by Tunisia--that funding from IPDC be partial rather than full funding)
Ethiopia	Expansion of radio stations (referred back to the Secretariat for clarification)
Democratic Yemen	Training and communications infrastructures (a three-part proposal--a feasibility study of needs ($15,000) was listed and recommended) (referred back to the Secretariat were the other sections of the proposal: for training and training aids and for production equipment)
Nicaragua	Pilot project for cultural education by television (listed, recommended and referred back to the Council for further consideration)

Mozambique	Development project for the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) (listed with the recommendation that funding for the consultant mission and the preparation of the project study come from IPDC)
Cameroon	Development of the Cameroon News Agency (SOPECAM) (listed and recommended)
Argentina	Instruction and training in social communication to be provided by the Republic of Argentina (listed and recommended)
Bangladesh	Procurement of 30 kW (H.F.) transmitter for Bangladesh News Agency (B.S.S.) (listed and recommended)
	Improvement of production and recording facilities of Dacca Television (Channel 2) (referred back to the Secretariat)
	Setting up of a modern technical library and also procurement of world folk music records (referred back to the Secretariat)
	Development of a film institute and archive in Dacca (referred back to the Secretariat)
Mexico	Evaluación en Telecommunicaciones (listed, but recommended without priority)

IV. PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME PROJECTS (document 207/6 Add.)

The Assistant Director-General for Communication addressed the Commission on the disposition of unfunded participation programme requests listed in document 207/6 Add.

These requests had not been approved for funding under Unesco's regular budget because of financial constraints. The Director-General wished the Council to be aware of these proposals not only to demonstrate the great interest of the Member States in communication projects and their volume and nature, but also to see if the Council might be disposed to find a way to support some of them.

These participation programme requests fell into three general categories:

(i) those submitted by industrialized states;

(ii) those not related to the development of communications; and

(iii) those seeking training in the field of communications.

Pointing out that the first two categories could be rejected as not meeting the criteria for support under IPDC, the Assistant Director-General asked the Commission if it would be willing to associate itself with the position taken by Commission I on finances to establish a line item for training in the IPDC budget. He pointed out that this action seemed appropriate in view of the specific offer to fund fellowships and training by such states as the German Democratic Republic and the USSR.

One delegate observed that it would be difficult to endorse that decision without full knowledge of Commission I's report.

On this issue the Chairman suggested that the Commission indicate its willingness to endorse this proposal contingent upon available funds. In addition, he recommended that Unesco's participation programme increase funding for communication projects.

ANNEX III

REPORT OF COMMISSION I

Examination of the financial status of IPDC and recommendations for future action. Establishment of an appropriate system of financing and resources (item 6 of the agenda)

1. The Chairman opened the first meeting of the Commission by proposing a work plan approved by the Bureau and based on the following six points:

(i) Possible contributions to the 'system of financing and resources':

contributions in cash to the Special Account (in convertible currency and in non-convertible currency);

contributions in the form of services and in kind (e.g. experts, fellowships and equipment): method of accounting;

funds-in-trust (including self-benefiting funds-in-trust);

sponsorship of projects: method of accounting and/or reporting to the Council.

(ii) Analysis of the financial status of the Special Account.

(iii) Approximate sums that can be obligated from the budgets of the Special Account for 1982, 1983 and 1984.

(iv) Form of the budget for 1982 for the Special Account:

technical co-operation;

preparatory assistance;

promotional activities.

(v) Procedure for providing preparatory assistance and amount of the budget for 1982.

(vi) Defining of promotional activities, ways of carrying them out and amount of the budget for 1982.

Following a wide-ranging discussion on item (i), the Commission recommended that the Council adopt the following measures concerning the system of financing and resources:

2. The IPDC Secretariat was invited to open a register of projects approved by the Council, the register to show a continually updated record of the action taken and different financing methods devised for each project.

3. After discussion of the different forms of financing and contributions, and in conformity with resolutions pertaining thereto in preceding conferences, it was concluded from the debate that no source of finance should be excluded.

4. Projects for submission to the Council should be sent in not less than five months before the opening of the Council's next session.

5. Turning to item (ii), the representative of the Director-General reported on the financial status of the Special Account, taking into account further contributions announced orally or in writing since the opening of the session; the total amount of contributions was $3,122,435.[1]

6. The representative of the Director-General also announced offers of sponsorship for specific projects (Austria: $258,000; Australia: $200,000). The Assistant Director-General for Communication read out a telegram announcing that the Gulf States' programme for the United Nations organizations had just decided to grant $2,000,000 for a project for the development of communication in Africa and designed to develop national news agencies and reinforce PANA's work for the development of co-operation among African agencies.

1. Having deducted the contribution made by the Netherlands and assigned by it to a specific project in the form of a fund-in-trust.

7. Lastly, the representative of the Director-General recapitulated the various offers of services in kind made during the session, the total value of which had been quantified. (See the report of the plenary session.) The delegate of the USSR specified that the USSR would grant, in accordance with requests received from IPDC, fifty fellowships annually for study at specialized higher educational and vocational training institutions in the USSR with a view to the training of specialists for the mass media. He pointed out that the training of these specialists would represent a total cost to the Soviet Union of 1.5 million roubles.

8. The delegate of the United States of America announced that his government would furnish through USAID an initial amount of $100,000 as aid in the form of expert services in the different areas of communication development, which could contribute to the development of IPDC. The observer from Italy, moreover, announced that his country was willing to contribute to the preparatory assistance programme, to help with the financing of certain projects and to place personnel at the disposal of IPDC.

9. The representative of the Group of 77 drew attention to the obvious inadequacy of the resources hitherto placed at the disposal of the programme in view of the extent of the requests submitted to IPDC. Voicing his concern at this state of affairs, he made an urgent appeal to the richest countries to provide more financial contributions to the programme.

10. On the subject of item (iii) (budget estimates for the Special Account for 1982, 1983 and 1984), the Chairman proposed to the Commission, at its second meeting, the following draft breakdown of the Special Account for 1982, 1983 and 1984:

	$
1982	700,000[1]
1983	1,000,000
1984	1,400,000

11. He said he had arrived at these figures in the light of contributions already announced or foreseeable at the present time and bearing the need for careful, realistic management in mind.

12. After a debate on this proposal and, in particular, on the possibility of increasing the $700,000 budget for 1982, the Commission finally decided on a policy of 'gentle controlled growth' and adopted the proposed outline, at the same time noting the reservations expressed by the representative of the African group. It was made clear, moreover, that whereas the amount of $700,000 to be shown for 1982 was definitive, the amounts planned for 1983 and 1984 were provisional, being subject to revision at future sessions of the Council in the light of new income to the Special Account.

13. It was also agreed that any surplus in a budget year would automatically be carried forward to the next year's budget.

14. The Commission therefore recommended that the Council adopt the provisions set out above.

15. Item (iv) in the work plan: Form of the budget for 1982 for the Special Account. With regard to the breakdown of amounts among appropriation lines, the Chairman suggested the following distribution and proposed that an extra line be included for 'Training':

	1982
	$
Projects	400,000[1]
Preparatory assistance	150,000
Training	100,000
Promotion	50,000
Total	700,000

16. He considered that the following growth under the different appropriation lines might be recommended for 1983 and 1984:

1. Subsequently adjusted in plenary session on the recommendation of the Bureau.

	1983	1984
Projects	700,000	900,000
Preparatory assistance	150,000	350,000
Training	100,000	100,000
Promotion	50,000	50,000
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000

17. The Commission, after debating the question, agreed with these proposed growth rates and recommended introducing an element of flexibility in the use of appropriation lines, transferring credits from one line to another if necessary.

18. The Commission considered that the Chairman should be the official authorized to make such transfers, during the periods between sessions. Although the Council alone would have authority to adopt projects, the Chairman would also be empowered, between sessions, to authorize preparatory assistance, training and promotional action. In any case, his decisions should be subject to later confirmation by the Council and communicated to the Bureau members as and when they were taken. The mandate thus entrusted to the Chairman would be reviewed in the light of future developments.

19. It was also stipulated that amounts disbursed during any budget year should be limited to those approved by the Council, it being understood that additional contributions received during the year and on which interest was accruing could not be used until the following budget year, in the light of the Council's decisions regarding budgetary allocations.

20. With respect to funds allocated for training, the Commission recommended that their use be synchronized with the requests submitted under the participation programme.

21. The Commission therefore recommended to the Council the approval of the arrangements set out above.

22. Item (v): Procedures for providing preparatory assistance. The Commission considered that such assistance should basically consist of the carrying out of feasibility studies on the projects approved in principle by the Council and of making detailed technical arrangements for them.

23. Item (vi): Defining of promotional activities. The Commission then proceeded to a broad exchange of opinions on this subject, several of its members considering that it would be more suitable to finance IPDC promotional action under the regular programme of Unesco. However, a consensus emerged on the urgent need to organize informational and promotional action to make IPDC and its objectives better known. The Commission finally, considered that the appropriation line of $50,000 foreseen for that purpose should be maintained, and there should be added to it sums made available for that purpose from the budget allocated to IPDC under the regular programme of Unesco.

24. In view of the promotional action already launched by other programmes in the area of communication (the International Year for Communication organized by ITU for 1983 in particular), the Commission proposed that the promotion of IPDC be centred on the following two kinds of action:

the publication of a brochure on IPDC;

the organization of information and fund-raising missions to the Member States and interested organizations.

25. With the same objective in view the Commission suggested that the documents of this session, together with a statement by the Chairman of the Council, be distributed as widely as possible with a view to making IPDC projects and the financial situation of the programme better known.

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When the above report was adopted in the final plenary session of the Council, one member stated that while he had joined in the consensus on paragraph 3 he wished to record his opinion that IPDC must be a multilateral programme and that no conditions should be attached to aid accepted. Another speaker remarked that the IPDC budget should not be artificially inflated by the inclusion of bilaterally executed projects.

ANNEX IV

MODEL FORMAT FOR THE PRESENTATION OF PROJECTS

Long-term objectives

Please spell out in some detail the eventual goals of the proposed project in the light of the objectives of IPDC and of the region (subregion or country) concerned. Emphasize how it will promote self-reliance and, if applicable, technical co-operation between developing countries (TCDC). This should be written with care as it is the foundation stone of the rest of the document. It should avoid conjecture and emphasize realistic aims. (One or two pages in length.)

Immediate objectives

What are the objectives of the project within its lifetime, i.e. the period covered by this document (two to five years)? How do these objectives serve the long-term goals? This part should be narrative; the quantitative element appears under 'outputs'. (One or two pages.)

Background and justification

Give a full account of the origins of the project (and its progress if it is ongoing). Explain why it needs and deserves the support of IPDC. Avoid repetition of the case covered under 'Objectives'. (One or two pages.)

Outputs

This should have an introductory paragraph and be followed by an enumerated list of the project's intended achievements within its lifetime. Quantify as much as possible: (how many people trained, what institution(s) established, what increase in the flow of news or programmes, etc.).

Activities

List in chronological order of all the actions and activities which the project will be expected to carry out in relation to the outputs previously cited. That is, by what specific activities will the output be achieved. Give as much detail as can be realistically foreseen. Bear in mind connections with related inputs which are not necessarily under the control of the project. (One or two pages.)

Inputs

A paragraph should give the framework then, as under the previous heading, there should be a list of the required inputs. Quantify both intended IPDC and government (or other) inputs in man/months of experts and consultants, amounts of equipment, travel, supporting services, fellowships and any other essential elements. If there is an element of technical co-operation between developing countries, show where this applies. The eventual budget should be borne in mind while preparing this section. (One page.)

Institutional framework and responsibility

Give an outline of the organizational framework which supports the project and define the area of responsibility of each component of the framework. In the case of a government project, please indicate which department will be in charge. If the project has private-sector elements give a short description of the non-governmental organization which will provide the institutional framework. (One page.)

Other related international assistance

Please indicate if the project in question has sought or will seek support, financial or otherwise, from any international sources, other than IPDC. If so, indicate prospects of the project receiving such support--and under what programme. (One page.)

Budget

This should be laid out horizontally, i.e. across the length of the page. There should be separate sheets (one each) for the government budget and the IPDC contribution following the attached model as closely as possible. (Two pages.)

Annexes

Please attach any appropriate documents relative to the project background. These should however be brief, including any related resolutions, important letters, etc. which support the project or add to its understanding.

MODEL PROJECT BUDGET COVERING IPDC CONTRIBUTION

Country:
Project No.:
Title: Development of Broadcasting

		Total		1983		1984		1985	
		m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL								
11	Experts								
11.01	Project Co-ordinator (Unesco)								
11.02	Systems engineering (ITU)								
11.03	Broadcasting radio and television operation trainer (ITU)								
11.04	Senior radio and television production trainer (Unesco)								
11.41	Consultants								
11.99	SUB-TOTAL								
13	Administrative support								
15	Travel								
19	Component total								
30	TRAINING								
31	Fellowships								
39	Component total								
49	EQUIPMENT								
59	MISCELLANEOUS								
99	GRAND TOTAL								

MODEL PROJECT BUDGET COVERING GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION IN KIND

Country:
Project No.:
Title: Development of Broadcasting

		Total		1983		1984		1985	
		m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL								
	Controller of training								
	General technical trainer								
	Transmitter trainer								
	Studio technical trainer								
	General operations trainer								
	SUB-TOTAL								
	Tech. and admin. support								
	Travelling allowance								
19	Component total								
40	EQUIPMENT								
41	Expendable								
42	Non-expendable								
43	Premises								
49	Component total								
59	MISCELLANEOUS								
99	GRAND TOTAL								

ANNEX V

Address by
Mr Luis Javier Solana
General Co-ordinator of Social Communication
Presidency of the Republic

at the opening meeting

Mr President of the Republic,
Mr Director-General of Unesco,
Mr Governor of the State of Guerrero,
Mr Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council of the
International Programme for the Development of Communication,
Delegates, Representatives and Observers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The principles of international co-operation to improve understanding amongst peoples within a framework of freedom and self-determination--with the ultimate objective that every inhabitant of each of our countries should realize his full potential for expression and development--are guiding principles for Mexico.

The International Programme for the Development of Communication was based on those principles, and Mexico has therefore made the programme's goals and objectives its own. We now have the privilege of welcoming you and opening the discussions of the second session of that body, and I should like to express, on behalf of the government of my country, our fervent hope that the necessary steps will be taken for the effective launching of joint action that will lead to the successful fulfilment of all our aspirations.

The information and communication activities that specifically concern us here, and the problems stemming from them, have developed at a particularly rapid rate during recent decades.

The pace of that development has not been the same in all regions and nations, and there have been many cases in which the rapid appearance of newer forms of communication has created distortions, conflicts and problems that instead of helping to improve the lot of our peoples has disturbed them and begun to condition their activities.

At the same time, the amazing and ever increasing sophistication of communication technologies demands a volume of human, financial and operational resources that the majority of countries find increasingly difficult to obtain.

In view of these trends which are clearly evident in the world at large, we should particularly like to draw delegates' attention to the fact that the phenomenon we are facing--that of the communication gap between the industrialized Western countries and the developing countries--is one that has so far received insufficient attention. It will undoubtedly occupy more of our attention in coming years, when we have fully understood the extent to which it has become in practice a factor of inequality and the degree to which it has compounded the many other inequalities that prevail amongst nations, even affecting the strictly internal circumstances of our developing countries.

All of this, moreover, is taking place at a time when the continued growth of our societies and of the respective needs arising within them is turning information and communication activities into basic tools for the performance of a wide range of economic, political and cultural tasks.

When we turn our eyes towards the North, it is not in the simplistic expectation of receiving aid instead of relying on our own efforts, nor do we want to build our societies by copying styles or ways of life that have little to do with our own national characteristics. Still less do we want to proceed by leaps and bounds and obtain overnight what those countries themselves only obtained after many decades of hard work and sacrifice.

We only want to acquire the kind of knowledge and techniques that will be most appropriate for development within the context of our respective possibilities and opportunities.

It is for that reason that the co-operation offered by the strongest nations should be aimed at the creation of self-sufficient mechanisms. It is a matter of establishing support systems amongst the developing countries, with the indispensable financing, advice and training of the most developed countries.

How, then, should we set about obtaining something that is essential to us without at the same time distorting or conditioning our societies?

This question in fact forms the background to the entire complex of activities that will be discussed and planned at this meeting. Fortunately, there is a general consensus as to broad guidelines to be followed in answering it: all we can do is, as far as possible, to reduce inequalities, to promote the development of types of communication that are better fitted to our specific needs and to help one another in this task for the good of all mankind.

Recognition of the existence of this closely woven and intricate web of technological, economic, political, educational and sovereignty-related implications that envelops and pervades all levels of social and cultural life was what led the Member States and governing bodies of Unesco five years ago to undertake an initial systematic study of the problem and, subsequently, the establishment of a programme to deal with it which is what has brought us together today.

The immediate objective of this programme is to intensify co-operation and assistance for the development of communications infrastructures and, in general, of conditions that will make it possible to narrow the gap now existing between different countries in this field.

But the delegates cannot and must not ignore the scope, variety and complexity of the interrelated questions implied by this objective, nor the circumstantial, but unavoidable, fact that this is the only truly international forum we have been able to establish for the discussion of the entire range of problems involved in the field of information and communication.

The delegates demonstrated their awareness of this fact at the meeting held last year in Paris, when they so pertinently suggested that the sphere of our discussions and actions be extended to include informatics and telematics in addition to the more traditional forms of mass communication.

A similar awareness was shown by those who recommended that special attention be given to the preparation of human, technical and professional resources as an essential step towards the eventual attainment of our objectives.

The same awareness was shown by the overwhelming majority of the members of this Intergovernmental Council when they stressed the importance of making the International Programme for the Development of Communication more than a charitable institution whose sole purpose was to provide finance for various projects.

And that awareness has been demonstrated again by all those who have pointed out, in one way or another, that the broad range of inequalities between our nations in the field of mass communication reflects and reaffirms the many other inequalities that separate our peoples.

Our firm faith in horizontal co-operation amongst developing countries is born of both conviction and experience. On the initiative of the administration of President Lopez Portillo, Mexico has been able to establish international co-operation machinery of that type in such areas as petroleum, technical advisory services and planning, and this co-operation has already produced mutual benefits that cannot be denied. We are sure that similar efforts in the fields of communication and information will be equally successful. Measures already taken, such as the establishment of the intergovernmental information system linking countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and known as Acción de Sistemas Informativos Nacionales (ASIN), provide ample confirmation of this statement.

But this is just the beginning of activities of all kinds which will reflect both the enterprising spirit of private initiative and the justified obligation felt by governments to represent the interests of the entire community.

Amongst the many areas covered by the activities of such social communication media as the electronic media and the press, there are certain basic means of social communication such

as telecommunication technology, data banks and information systems in which there is a recognized need for the greatest possible support and co-operation.

This meeting is an undeniable expression of mankind's newly acquired awareness of the importance that information and communication have assumed in modern life.

Today we realize that freedom and justice, development and well-being, democracy and participation have a crucial importance in the field of information and communication in their own right.

There are still, however, sectors in our societies which demand that we continue to treat communication as a strictly natural or spontaneous phenomenon.

Their voices are frequently heard, and we must listen to them. They believe and maintain that any action taken by organized society--and by the state as its highest expression--with regard to social communication constitutes unwarranted interference with man's natural urge to self-expression.

That unremitting struggle for freedom of expression is an unalienable part of man's historical heritage.

The banners of freedom of expression are more than ever our own banners, and it is under their protection and with unlimited respect for them--an established and recognized feature of Mexican life--that we welcome you to this meeting held within our borders.

Mexico is convinced that the means of social communication must be made more democratic and more pluralistic in outlook and draw on a broader range of participants and that they must become an area and an instrument for the exercise of freedom. It has therefore drawn up policies which guarantee the right of communication for all. For we do not want some to talk while the others listen. It would be wrong to refuse to pay attention to voices raised in criticism and to silence these voices by fear of the pressures applied by those in power, for we would then be ignoring the needs and aspirations of the broad masses of mankind. It would be wrong to stifle the awareness thus offered to us of the problems of communication, and impose limits on our progress and indeed our knowledge on the basis of hypotheses such as those that usually serve as a basis for criticism and which might be described as characteristic of a physiocratic theory of the mass media, similar to that which in the context of other productive activities was abandoned two centuries ago and which in the present situation can only lead to the degraded and degrading illustration of the dictum 'might is right'. We are therefore very attentive to criticism and maintain that it must not only be listened to but acted upon.

It is thus our responsibility to formulate, put into practice and sustain measures that, eschewing any naïve, misguided or selfish views as to the spontaneity and natural operation of the mass media, will make them effective servants of freedom, justice and the sovereign development of our peoples.

Communication and information in the world are part of the relations between North and South: they should thus be approached in a spirit of co-operation and not confrontation, of understanding rather than head-on collision.

There is a third, essential and inescapable, factor to be borne in mind in the development of the information process: society.

The creative interactions than can be generated by a communication policy can create a harmonious relationship between the state, the communication media and society, and attainment of this state of affairs is the major challenge with which we are faced.

Distinguished delegates,

The urge to progress is inborn in man as an individual and in all social groups. When we talk of dialogue, co-operation and solidarity it is because we feel that these things are essential and cannot be neglected if we wish to bring about the changes necessary to achieve progress. Co-operation in injustice is merely complicity.

One could not conceive of a future in which communication was not used to promote the ideals which we have outlined above. We could go further and say that it is no longer possible to conceive of a world without communication.

In the same way we would say that communication is inconceivable if it is not used to bring about the changes necessary for development.

If communication is understood as being a two-way process and not simply as the transmission of data, information is a social right, and not the prerogative of a privileged minority.

If understood in this way it will eschew all forms of monopoly, whether state or private, and it will take on a new dimension, becoming fuller and more complex than any form of communication we have known up to now. We do not support state control or exclusive private rights. We would, furthermore, avoid any false confrontation of the two, for the type of communication we propose has room for all: we would only wish to rule out the possibility of a privileged minority, in order to enable all to avail themselves of their rights and freely exercise their responsibilities.

We do not seek, however, simply to point out injustices or Manicheistically to lay the blame on others' shoulders. We should like to understand how our own limitations play their part in creating conditions of inequality, for otherwise the assertion of rights degenerates into fruitless resentment and requests into petitions for charity.

We know that the purpose of the debates which are now beginning is to define as clearly as possible guidelines for the International Programme for the Development of Communication, on the base laid by the meeting in Paris.

These guidelines will show us how to further multilateral and bilateral co-operation in this sphere, especially horizontal, South-South co-operation.

They will also show us how to work to build up manpower resources, how to direct our efforts towards a more equitable development of communication in accordance with individual countries' needs and generally how to foster forms of communication that are appropriate for our peoples' use as opposed to the excessively commercialized forms now prevailing as models to be followed. Further, they will show us how to avoid the danger of allowing the non-commercial forms of social communication to fall into the opposite error of becoming a paternalistic or authoritarian type of communication masterminded by our own state authorities instead of laying the foundations for a genuine form of broad-based participation by all sectors of society that is neither commercial nor state-controlled.

We are convinced that it is possible to reduce the present differences and inequalities between countries as regards their relative stages of development in the sphere of social communication and that an urgent requirement for progress towards a new world communication order is the setting up of what one might call new national communication orders as a foundation and means of expression for the world order.

The formulation of national communication policies, which is the essential basis for a genuine change in international conditions, should in turn--if it is to make an effective contribution to bringing about a change in the conditions in which communication is now developing--reformulate the relations established between mass media and political institutions to include a third element, namely society--which has ceased, generally speaking, to be a real participant in communication and has become a passive recipient of it--occasionally, with luck, a beneficiary but more often a victim.

The challenge consists in opening up new horizons rather than in holding a gladiatorial combat to determine who shall be left master of the arena we have today. We are not seeking to do away with what we have now, but to create a whole range of varied options--in brief, to adopt a democratic approach both nationally and internationally.

We cannot expect a change at the international level if we are not capable of implementing the same principles in the affairs of individual communities. Any solution will be produced, first and foremost, by our own strength and potential. We believe in development based on self-sufficiency and not in artificial, ephemeral progress based on dependence that ends by taking away our dignity.

We have come together today to attempt to transform communication into an ally of the masses in their progress towards greater well-being and democracy complete in all its many aspects. If, as the President of Mexico has said, communication represents the possibility of having something in common, we should ask ourselves what it is that makes us feel we belong to a community. Today, without any doubt, we live in a cultural environment in which communication, through the various media and forms of expression of social dialogue, throws out many

pointers for the interpretation of the history being made around us. The ability to impose order on this immediate history and to identify its priorities and its transcendental aspects constitutes a power that confers grave responsibilities on those who wield it.

Any approach to the subject of communication that seeks to focus attention exclusively on the state and the mass media is incomplete, if not erroneous. The state, certainly, has an essential responsibility in the matter: in our view, it is up to the state to create the conditions in which the right to inform and be informed can be fully exercised. The state itself, however, is also an actor in the information process, with its own responsibilities. Anyone who thinks that the sole function of the state is to create the necessary conditions for certain groups or institutions to monopolize information underrates both the social and political significance of the state and its responsibilities. Similarly, to suppose that the problem of communication and information is the affair of the media would be to take an incomplete view of the reality that surrounds us today in the matter of communication and information.

In the development of the information process there is, as we have already said, a third, vitally important and indispensable factor: society. To achieve the creative interaction that a communication policy can generate for the establishment of a harmonious relationship between state, media and society is the principal challenge confronting us.

A society in which there exist many communication media which are all in the hands of a few is not a well-informed society, nor one in which the requirements for social communication are met. Full communication by individuals or by society as a whole is not achieved merely by the possession of a large number of communication media and a wealth of broadcast receivers. A communication process involving genuine participation takes place only when all are actively present in that process. No matter what state of progress we attain, thought and speech will remain the key prerequisites for better communication, and, when we speak of development, we must realize that it begins with the images formed in the minds of men and women.

It cannot be denied that it is becoming increasingly difficult to enforce control over information when access to a country's information can be obtained simply from a data bank terminal, which crosses that country's frontiers in an elusive and invisible invasion. No one can be unaware of the new situations created by the greater use of frequencies and direct broadcasting from satellites into any home. It is a state of affairs in which we have seen only the beginning of what is yet to come. It is a fact that the publicity agencies and their specialists are no longer concerned chiefly with acquiring so many seconds' television time but with the form the dissemination of publicity will take using these new techniques. No one can deny that the big news agencies are in a state of panic when they consider the outlook for their traditional markets--but they see immense horizons opening up before them when they start to investigate the transmission of information by computer to school, banks and private homes.

It is in the general context of these considerations, in our opinion, that the International Programme for the Development of Communication should seek its basic guidelines. The use of the term 'Programme' implies that we intend to adhere to a timetable of tasks we wish to accomplish. We draw attention to the international dimension of the programme because we recognize that, to meet the demands of communication that face us, there must be an interrelating of capabilities in a spirit of co-operation between developed and developing countries. And when we speak of the development of communication we should regard it as a proposition forming part of a global view of development, in which communication represents one element in the sum total of aspirations or actions for change: there can be no development of communication without a strategy of overall development that is similarly undertaken in a spirit of participation and solidarity. This meeting has a co-operative significance, for we are convinced that all of us here are motivated by a spirit of co-operation.

We believe that this meeting, in its own context, is another aspect of the North-South dialogue and that, viewed in this light, it proves once again that this dialogue is neither an abstraction nor an easy way out: it is a concrete reality.

Distinguished delegates,

Mexico prides itself on its sense of nationhood, for in it are expressed some of the noblest ideals of its revolution and some of the most characteristic aspects of its role. That is why, on the basis of our own experience, we maintain today that true nationalism is that which finds its own identity and its own multidimensional personality reflected in its peers, in mutual dignity and reciprocal respect. Multilateral co-operation is one of the most appropriate areas for the

exercise of nationalism, and the healthiest kind of nationalism is that which combines the human ideal of self-improvement with that of outgoing solidarity. Just as men cannot be fully men in tyranny and selfishness, so nations cannot be fully integrated and sovereign without co-operation and solidarity.

The age in which we live is one of multifaceted communication on a scale hitherto unknown to man, spurring us on to unknown feats of imagination and generosity: creative imagination must enable these new instruments and opportunities to benefit the underprivileged masses; generosity will enable us to put aside interests that although historically justifiable have now been overtaken by the requirements of a society that must base its development on an effort to procure the welfare of all. It is for this that we desire communication: for development in the service of man and of his highest, legitimate aspirations.

I am convinced that the sympathy and knowledge of all who are taking part in this meeting will enable you to find the best ways of fulfilling the noble ideals that have brought you together in the name of solidarity and co-operation for development.

Thank you very much.

ANNEX VI

Address by
Mr Gunnar Garbo

at the opening meeting

Mr President of the United States of Mexico,
Honourable Ministers,
Mr Director-General,
Honourable Delegates,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is certainly a stimulating experience for all of us who participate in the second session of the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC to begin our deliberations in these most attractive surroundings so generously provided by the Government and people of Mexico. This is one more sign of the positive support which Mexico has from the very beginning given to the aims of this new international institution.

Little more than one year has elapsed since the community of nations; through a unanimous decision by the General Conference of Unesco, decided to establish the International Programme for the Development of Communication. In June last year the Intergovernmental Council constituted itself, adopted its rules of procedure, and started to plan its future programme. Though there were different opinions as to the choices and approaches which we had to make, it is a promising sign that all decisions were arrived at by consensus, including the decision that as a rule of procedure, priority should be given to seeking a consensus.

This meeting, however, has a different mandate. Now we move from organizational and procedural matters to practical action. This time we are here to begin to implement the very ambitious programme which Member States have instructed us to carry out. The solid work before us includes establishing criteria and priorities for the selection of projects, developing an appropriate system of financing and resources, and examining many varied projects from all over the world.

One of our first tasks may be to match meagre resources with effective action. As things are, we unfortunately have to do much with little. This doing more with little has become one of the major challenges in the field of international co-operation at the moment.

Diminishing resources ought to encourage a continuing examination of not only the needs, but also the quality of assistance in all its dimensions, particularly the better utilization of available human and other resources.

This is not to say that we should accept as a fact that the financing of international co-operation for development has to stagnate as a result of the present international economic situation. It is a simple human duty to help to meet first the needs of those who are most in need. I am sure that nobody here would deny that this human duty transcends national borders. We all of us know how overwhelming is the necessity for a combined battle to overcome underdevelopment, and more specifically to meet the basic communication needs of the peoples of the world.

It is my hope, Mr President, that the Council will approach the work of its second session from this perspective. The task before us is to create the circumstances which will attract more of the human, technical and financial resources which Member States have asked us to mobilize.

The Intergovernmental Council has been given a challenging mandate. Composed of representatives proportionally divided among Member States from all geographical regions of the world, this body has been called upon to work out, finance and implement a practical programme in order to reduce the existing gaps in communication within, as well as among nations. We have to prove that it is possible, in spite of political differences, to arrive at concrete and constructive decisions through co-operation and a willingness to listen to and learn from each other. If we succeed, as I am sure that we will, given good help from the Director-General and his staff, we will not only contribute to the development of communication. We will even make a contribution to the elaboration of those practices of international decision-making which are necessary to the solution of global problems.

We are now, Sir, putting in place structures which I do not think we should pretend to be able to complete. Our concepts and procedures should be flexible enough to adapt to new demands and reflect new learning. But we have put our ship to sea, and it is time to embark and set sail. It is, Mr President, an honour for me to invite you to take the helm and open our session.

ANNEX VII

Address by
Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow
Director-General of Unesco

at the opening meeting

Mr President of the United Mexican States,
Mr Governor of the State of Guerrero,
Ministers,
Mr Chairman of the Council of IPDC,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very happy to be with you today at the opening of the second session of the Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication.

I should like first of all to express our deep gratitude to Mr José Lopez Portillo, President of the United Mexican States, for the great honour he does us in attending this inaugural meeting of the session. Allow me, Mr President, to thank through you the Government of Mexico for providing the superb setting of the city of Acapulco for this session and also for preparing to host, this coming July and August, a meeting of outstanding importance--the World Conference on Cultural Policies.

I should also like to thank Mr Luis Javier Solana for his words of welcome and the exceptionally efficient arrangements that have been made for this meeting.

I also address my warmest greetings to all the eminent personalities present here--first of all to Mr Gunnar Garbo, who presides over the Council's debates with a skill matched only by his devotion to his task, and also to the delegates of governments, whether or not they are members of the Council, and to the representatives of intergovernmental organizations, especially those of the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union, whose spheres of action complement ours and which continue to associate themselves closely with our own efforts to promote the development of communication. I should also like to welcome the members of international governmental and non-governmental organizations, whose presence here testifies to the importance they attach to Unesco's operational activities in the sphere of communication.

Your presence here, Mr President, offers deeply appreciated encouragement in these tormented times when national egoisms are resurfacing and when so many uncertainties loom on the horizon; when all things should be working to bring men closer together so that they may be better able to face the many challenges confronting mankind as the second millennium draws to its close. Your presence with us is fresh proof of the trust and co-operation that have grown up between Mexico and Unesco since the Organization was created. The special links that have thus been forged are certainly due in part to the leading role your country plays on the international scene. Mexico, by its untiring work for the creation of a better climate of mutual understanding based on recognition of the equal dignity of all peoples and for the establishment of more equitable relations between all nations, and in particular between those that are striving with such difficulty to eradicate poverty and those that today have at their disposal the world's principal material, scientific and technical resources, remains true to an ideal that was equally the basis on which Unesco was created.

We are therefore particularly grateful for the warm hospitality Mexico has extended for a large number of Unesco's meetings--from the second session of its General Conference in 1947 to the Latin American Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning, which you did us the honour of opening in December 1979.

The outstanding contribution that Mexican educators, scientists and men of culture have made to the Organization's work must also be emphasized. I need only evoke the illustrious memory of one of my predecessors--Jaime Torres Bodet--whose name is intimately linked with the history of Unesco and with the tireless determination to work for world peace and the advancement of peoples that has always been the driving force behind our Organization.

It was thanks to Torres Bodet that decisive impetus was given to an idea that was still novel in the early nineteen fifties--that of basic education designed to raise the level of knowledge of the poorest of the world's populations. In the face of pressures aimed at reducing the scope of the Organization's programmes in areas that were essential to the lives of the poorest, moreover, he succeeded in maintaining the firm yet noble attitude demanded by the moral code attaching to his office.

We see in you today, Mr President, that same courage--renewed in vigour--which was shown by Don Jaime a quarter of a century ago and was subtended by a firm determination to help to bring about changes ardently desired by the majority of the world's peoples.

You have constantly asserted the rightful claims of peoples and supported with all the weight of your authority every cause aimed at safeguarding men's liberty and the self-determination of peoples and every action aimed at the progress of all nations. You believe in the virtue of dialogue through which, while not in any way masking their differences, men strive to find ways to overcome the growing inequalities of today's world that can only lead to the gravest dangers if they are allowed to persist.

That is why you were the most fervent instigator of the summit conference on the North-South dialogue held in Cancún in October 1981, and that is also why you are still striving to ensure that its decisions are implemented in a way that matches the hopes it raised. I see in your gesture in attending our meeting today that same will to contribute to the changes that will enable mankind to be itself at last--to recognize, in other words, the equal right of all men to life and liberty and the equal right of all peoples to exist and progress within the framework of enhanced international solidarity.

Mr President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Intergovernmental Conference for Co-operation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development, convened by a decision of the twenty-first session of the General Conference and held at Unesco Headquarters in Paris in April 1980, adopted by consensus a recommendation with a view to the establishment of an international programme for the development of communication.

And the General Conference of Unesco, at its twenty-first session held in Belgrade in September and October of that year, was unanimous in adopting its resolution concerning the establishment of IPDC, whose aim is to help 'to increase co-operation and assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and to reduce the gap between various countries in the communication field'.

This unanimity crowned Unesco's work, throughout an entire decade, to promote the development of modern communication media with a view to enabling the poorest peoples to provide themselves with up-to-date equipment for their development, and to ensuring freedom of communication on a world scale--particularly by redressing existing serious imbalances in the flow of information.

Henceforth, whatever differences of opinion there might be as to the causes of such imbalances, it was a generally shared conviction that we must work together to enable the modern communication media to contribute increasingly to the flowering of freedom and to the development of mutual understanding and respect among nations, as well as to the promotion of general social progress within each nation.

IPDC was born of that conviction But it has still to give substance to the hopes it is now beginning to arouse almost everywhere. And that is why your Council has set itself the goal of ensuring, in the course of this session, the launching of the first projects that offer promise of successful implementation.

The task we face is as enormous as it is stirring. For it involves an international effort on two levels--for action, on one level, that will enable even the poorest nations and peoples, to hear the rest of the world and to make their voices more clearly heard by others, but also for action, at another level, that will enable each society to have perfect control over the instruments of its own progress. For the problems involved in the utilization of modern communication media are not limited to the dissemination of news These media exert an increasingly decisive influence on many aspects of the life of societies and can therefore constitute privileged

instruments for the awakening of consciousness and for change. In that context, they can play a decisive role in the expansion of cultural activities and in the implementation of literacy, formal and out-of-school education and health education programmes and of programmes aimed at providing basic instruction in farming, crafts and industrial techniques, and teaching and scientific research methods.

It is with these overall needs in mind that you are requested to study, within the framework established by the decisions of the General Conference, projects likely, within as short a time as possible, to meet the needs of the Member States.

Item 6 of your provisional agenda invites you to examine the financial situation of IPDC. Working document CC-82/CONF. 207 presents a detailed account for your attention.

Financial contributions already made or promised amount to a sum total of about US $2,118,000. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have played a part in this first funding effort.

In addition, some Member States, a number of United Nations organizations, institutions and programmes, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have indicated their willingness to participate in the implementation of IPDC projects.

These initial results do indeed permit the first steps to be taken in implementing the programme, but they do limit its scope, and in any case they are very modest when viewed in the light of the vast needs existing in Member States. I hope the Council's approval of a number of projects -- including projects for which only partial financing is assured--will have the effect of arousing fresh enthusiasm and attracting additional resources that will make it possible to present a more promising picture at our next session.

In that regard, I am required, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, to explore with you arrangements to mobilize resources needed for the programme and to seek contributions from Member States and other parties concerned. This includes exploring, among other alternatives, the possibilities of elevating the appropriate system of financing and resources to the status of an international fund within the framework of Unesco.

However, it is clear that some forms of financing are less well suited than others to the objectives of IPDC. For example, too marked a disproportion between the programme's own resources and additional resources made available for a particular project and reserved exclusively for its execution might pose a threat to the regularity and predictability which are necessary for efficient planning of the programme. Moreover, might the latter form of financing not lead to a kind of tied aid, more in keeping with the preoccupations of the donors than with the wishes of the recipients and creating an inegalitarian type of relationship between the two parties? If this were to be the case we should surely have strayed very far from the concerns and the generous ideals on which the programme was based.

Item 7 of your agenda concerns the identification of priorities and the criteria for the selection of projects. In response to a request made by the Council at its last session the Secretariat has prepared 'interim reports on needs and priorities in the field of communication' which you will be able to read either in full or in summarized form. Working document CC-82/CONF. 207/5, in particular, contains suggestions which may help you in your work on this subject.

These suggestions have been formulated in the light of the main conclusions reached by the Council at its first session and on the basis of those emerging from the interim reports. The determination of priorities must be based on the identification of the nature of communication needs, which in turn call for the assessment by each country of its own particular needs. IPDC will thus have to help to solve the problems facing the different countries in the field of communication development.

The working document on this question suggests several types of activities which may be helpful in this respect--including the training of communication specialists--planners, technicians and producers--and 'horizontal co-operation', particularly in respect of training and the exchange or joint production of material. But whatever the circumstances it seems to me that the fundamental criterion for all the choices to be made should be that of conformity with felt needs expressed by the Member States themselves.

It is in the light of these needs that you will have to study the projects submitted to IPDC or to the participation programme. Brief descriptions of these projects are contained in a working document on item 8 of the provisional agenda.

Lastly, in conformity with your Statutes, I am consulting the Council on the applications submitted for the post of Director of the Programme, whom I shall be required to appoint in accordance with the procedures in force in Unesco. The number and qualifications of the candidates are an eloquent expression of the interest taken in IPDC in all the world's regions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Although your task will be a particularly arduous one, I am sure that the second session of the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC will be able to bring its work to a successful conclusion. After a year during which the Council has laid the foundations for its future work a keen desire is everywhere manifest for the programme now to enter the phase of practical action.

It would of course be too much to expect that when you complete your work you will have found the answer to all the questions and all the problems you will have discussed.

Communication is still an extremely complex area and is undergoing a revolution too swift for anyone to be able to claim they have it completely under control. But the main thing is to take action, to take practical measures to create a future in which peoples will be more and more able to understand and respect each other and in which each society will be able to control and to use in accordance with its own values the many and varied opportunities offered by the mass media, harnessing them to its own development and to the growth of brotherly understanding among all nations.

ANNEX VIII

Address by
Mr Gunnar Garbo

at the closing meeting

Before closing the second session of the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC, I should like to make a few concluding remarks.

We came here with two main objectives in mind:

firstly, to elaborate those criteria and procedures which should govern the selection of communication projects to be implemented by the programme; and

secondly, already at this stage, to approve and initiate certain projects aimed at improving communication in and between regions.

Without the help of previously adopted rules for the submission, preparation and examination of project proposals, we had to consider requests submitted to us in a pragmatic manner. None the less, we were able to agree upon a limited number of regional and interregional projects which may be financed within the limitations of available resources. I am sure that the implementation of these projects will further the fundamental objectives of IPDC.

At the same time, we have in Acapulco laid down the rules and procedures which will govern subsequent selection of communication projects to the IPDC. The decisions which we have made in that regard give us the assurance that in the future the Intergovernmental Council will carry out this crucial work on the basis of much more solid preparation and well-defined criteria.

We have been glad to note those additional pledges to the Special Account which have been given by a number of Member States in the course of this session. Especially, we have been moved by those contributions which have been promised by Member States who might themselves need assistance from IPDC. The total amount is still meagre, a little more than 3 million dollars to start with. These small funds we have decided to manage carefully and realistically. The budget which we have adopted implies the financing of projects whose total costs to the Special Account over a three to four-year period will be somewhat superior to the means presently pledged, but the expenses incurred during the first financial year will hardly exceed $900,000. These principles of prudent financial management will certainly prevail even in the future. Doubtless contributions to the Special Account will grow in the course of this year and the years to come.

The effect of appropriation from IPDC's Special Account will be multiplied. In a number of cases, very important parts of the projects approved are as a matter of fact being financed from other sources. In some cases, funds-in-trust agreements are feasible. Indeed, it may even happen that outside sources and donors propose in some cases to take over the total financing and implementation of projects originally approved by IPDC. The Council has encountered some difficulties in finding out how best to look at, deal with and register cases of the last kind. After some discussion we have, however, agreed upon formulations which will help us to go along and to adapt our procedures as we acquire more experience of the elaboration of an appropriate system of financing and resources.

According to the Basic Texts of IPDC, this System has to combine various working methods, such as direct financing by the help of contributions to our Special Account, as well as the raising of a variety of additional resources from different sources.

I'd like to make a personal comment concerning these methods.

The Intergovernmental Council of IPDC is a small brick in a structure of institutionalized decision-making which is very slowly being developed by the global community of nations. The Council has been established by an assembly where all the nations of the world participate on the basis of the principle one state-one vote. Member States from all geographical regions are proportionally represented in this body.

I am myself representing a number of small Nordic countries which know very well the value of collective international decision-making. It seems to us crucial to the future of international co-operation that we learn to manage common global problems through the use of such collective mechanisms. That is why it is so important that the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC has in Acapulco given new proof of its ability to arrive at responsible and constructive solutions through sincere negotiations. But this is also the reason why I issue an appeal to Member States to trust the Intergovernmental Council by contributing to our Special Account the necessary amount of regular and stable resources. This pre-condition of IPDC shall be able to plan ahead and to allocate adequate funds in accordance with the priorities and criteria which we have now agreed upon. I think we have demonstrated that the IPDC needs and deserves this confidence.

Permit me in this connection to cite some words which were expressed at Unesco's General Conference in 1978: '... there are some common goals on which we do agree and around which we can construct an action agenda that draws us together and that emphasizes the value of our common institutions, like Unesco. Those goals include the steady reduction of disparities and dependencies and imbalances in communication capacities, and the progressive fostering of many-sided dialogue rather than monologues in internal as well as international communication structures'.

This is not a citation from a statement by the Group of 77. These words were spoken by the head of the United States delegation, as he proposed the summoning of the DEVCOM Conference. They are as true today as they were then, and they sum up very well what the Intergovernmental Council is trying to do.

We have during these remarkable days in lovely Acapulco been greatly inspired by the hospitality and helpfulness of our Mexican hosts and friends. I want to thank them and more for this unforgettable experience.

Let me at the same time thank all those who in one way or another have helped the delegates to the Council to carry out their tasks: the local personnel, the interpreters and all the other members of Unesco's staff. We have certainly been very well served by all your backstopping. And let me thank my fellow delegates and their advisers for their endurance during long sessions, for your willingness to renounce all projects which could unfortunately not be included within our budgetary framework and for the co-operative spirit which you have shown.

We have now started sailing. We know our port of destination: all those who are deprived of basic means to communicate in the modern world. Help us to reach them. Help us to help them to help themselves.

Thank you.

ANNEX IX

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

CC-82/CONF. 207/1	Provisional agenda
CC-82/CONF. 207/2	Annotated provisional agenda
CC-82/CONF. 207/3	Consultations in pursuance of Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council
	Annex I: Post description
	Annex II and Adds. 1-3: Résumé of curricula vitae of candidates (confidential)
CC-82/CONF. 207/4 and Add. 1	Item 6 of the provisional agenda: Examination of the financial status of IPDC and recommendations for future action. Establishment of an appropriate system of financing and resources
CC-82/CONF. 207/5	Item 7 of the provisional agenda: Identification of priorities and criteria for selection of projects
CC-82/CONF. 207/6 and Adds. 1-8	Item 8 of the provisional agenda: Selection of regional, subregional and national projects
CC-82/CONF. 207/INF. 1	General information (printed in English, French and Spanish and for participants only)
CC-82/CONF. 207/INF. 2 and Rev.	Provisional timetable and schedule of work
CC-82/CONF. 207/INF. 3 and Add. 1	Organizations which might be invited to participate in the proceedings of the Council (printed as a trilingual document in English, French and Spanish only)
CC-82/CONF. 207/INF. 4	Interim reports on needs and priorities in the field of communication
CC-82/CONF. 207/INF. 5	List of documents
CC-82/CONF. 207/INF. 6	Resolution concerning IPDC adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session
CC-82/CONF. 207/INF. 7	Provisional list of participants
CC-81/WS/34	Collection of basic texts

Annex/Annexe/Anexo/ Приложение/ ملحـق X

List of Participants/Liste des participants/ Lista de participantes/ Список участников/ قائمة المشتركين

Names and titles in the following lists are reproduced as handed in to the Secretariat by the delegations concerned. Countries are shown in the English alphabetical order.

Les noms et titres qui figurent dans les listes ci-après sont reproduits dans la forme où ils ont été communiqués au Secrétariat par les délégations intéressées. Les pays sont mentionnés dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais.

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أدرجت الأسماء والألقاب في هذه القائمة كما قدمتها للسكرتارية الوفود المعنية، ورتبت أسماء البلاد بحسب الترتيب الهجائي الانجليزي.

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US National Commission for Unesco
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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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US A I D

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US Mission to Unesco

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Mr. Gordon H. Scherer
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Former Member of Congress
OHIO

Mr. Robert Amerson

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ante la Unesco
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Director of the National University
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(Jefe de la Delegación)

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Embajada de Yugoslavia en México

Zaire/ Zaïre/ Заир/ زائير

M. Okomba Wetshisambi
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Conseiller du Vice Premier Commissaire
d'Etat chargé de la Communication
(Chef de la délégation)

M. Makeli Boguo
Ministre Conseiller
Délégué permanent adjoint du Zaire
auprès de l'Unesco

II. OBSERVERS/OBSERVATEURS/OBSERVADORES /НАБЛЮДАТЕЛИ/ المراقبون

Algeria/ Algérie/ Argelia/ Алжир/ الجزائر

M. Mohamed Louber
Conseiller
Ministre de l'Information

M. Mohamed Belkhir
Conseiller
Ministère de l'Information

Angola/ Ангола/ انجولا

M. José Manuel Feio Mena Abrantes
Director de Informacion de
l'Agencia ANGOP (Angola Press)
B.P. 2181
LUANDA

Sra. Maria Edith Pinto Alves
Chefe
Departamento Telecomuniçaos

Brazil/Brésil/Brasil/Бразилия/ البرازيل

Sr. Haroldo Teixeira Valladao Filho
Primer Secretario
Embajada de Brasil en México

Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie /Checoslovaquia/ Чехословакия/ تشيكوسلوفاكيا

Dr. Ivo Kahnek
Press Secretary
Embajada de Checoslovaquia en México

Guyana/Guyane/Гайана/ غيانا

Mr. Christopher Nascimento
Minister (Hon)

Mrs. Elayne Nascimento
Special Assistant to Minister

Hungary/Hongrie/Hungría/Венгрия/ المجر

Sr. János Nagy
Segundo Secretario
Embajada de Hungría en México

Italy/Italie/Italia/ Италия/ ايطاليا

Mr. Lorenzo Mott
Ministry of External Affairs

Mr. Emanuele Pignatelli
Counsellor
Italian Embassy in Mexico

Jamaica/Jamaïque/Ямайка/ جامايكا

Dr. Heather Royes
Director of Information
Ministry of Tourism and Information
KINGSTON

Jordan/Jordanie/Jordania/Иордания/ الاردن/

Dr. Akram Barakat
Director
Jordanian Information Office
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Kenya/ Кения/ كينيا

Mr. G. King'ori
Assistant Permanent Delegate
Permanent Delegation of Kenya
to Unesco

**Republic of Korea/République de Corée
República de Corea/
Корейская Республика/ جمهورية كوريا**

Sr. Sung Duck Park
Agregado Cultural y de Prensa
Embajada de Corea en México

**Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Jamahiriya arabe libyenne populaire et socialiste
Jamahiriya Arabe Libia Popular y Socialista
Социалистическая Народная
Ливийская Арабская Джамахирия/
/ الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية**

S. Exc. M. Abdulgader El-Atrash
Ambassadeur
Délégué permanent de la Jamahiriya
arabe libyenne auprès de l'Unesco

Sweden/Suède/Suecia/Швеция/ السويد

Mr. Anders Falk
Swedish National Commission for Unesco

Mrs. Marianne Rappe
Head of Section
Swedish International Development Authorities

Switzerland/Suisse/Suiza/Швейцария/ سويسرا

Dr. Kurt Wyss
Primer Secretario
Embajada de Suiza en México

Turkey/Turquie/Turquía/ Турция/ تركيا

Mr. Emin Gunduz
First Counsellor
Turkish Embassy in Mexico

**United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne
et d'Irlande du Nord
Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña
e Irlanda del Norte
Соединенное Королевство Великобритании
и Северной Ирландии/
المملكة المتحدة لبريطانيا العظمى و ايرلندا الشمالية**

Mrs. Veronica Beckett Sutherland
Permanent Delegate of the United Kingdom
to Unesco

Uruguay/ Уругвай/ اوروجواى

Sr. Antonio Camps
Ministro
Embajada de Uruguay en México

III. ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM/ ORGANISATIONS DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES/ ORGANIZACIONES DEL SISTEMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS/ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СИСТЕМЫ ОБ'ЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ/ منظمات تابعة لمنظومة الأمم المتحدة

United Nations/Nations Unies

Mr. F. Lwanyantika Masha
Chief
Planning Programming and Evaluation
Department of Public Information

United Nations Children's Fund/
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance

and

United Nations Development Programme/
Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement

Mr. Narinder Aggarwala
UNDP Regional Information Officer

United Nations Industrial Development Organization/Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel

Mr. Har Steen
Project Officer

United Nations Population Fund/Fonds des Nations Unies pour les Activités en matière de Population

Mr. Peter Witham
Technical Advisor
NEW YORK

Food and Agricultural Organization/
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture

Mr. Santiago Funes
Communication Officer

International Telecommunication Union/
Union internationale des télécommunications

Mr. Richard E. Butler
Deputy Secretary General

Mr. Reginald Smith
Head
Division for Relations with Member Countries
GENEVA

World Health Organization/Organisation mondiale de la santé

Miss. Joan Bush
Senior Information Officer
Liaison Office with the United Nations

IV. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES/ ORGANIZACIONES INTERGUBERNAMENTALES/ МЕЖПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ/ المنظمات الدولية الحكومية

Non-regional/Non-régionales/No regionales

International Telecommunications
Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)/
Organisation internationale de
satellite de télécommunications

Mr. Marcel Perras
Directeur

Mr. Joseph Felton
Executive Assistant to Director General

International Organization of Space Communication (INTERSPUTNIK)

Mr. Yuri Krupin
Director General

Islamic States Broadcasting Organization/
Organisation de Radiodiffusion des Etats Islamiques

Mr. Abdelaziz Khoja
President of the Executive Board

Mr. Ahmad Farrag
Secretary General

Africa/Afrique

Organization of African Unity/Organisation de l'Unité Africaine/Organización de la Unidad Africana

M. Cheik-Ousmane Diallo
Directeur Panafrican News Agency

America/Amérique

Institut latinoaméricain de la communication éducative/Instituto Latinoamericano de la Comunicación Educativa

Sr. José Manuel Alvarez-Manilla
Director General

Sr. Luis G. Benavides Ilizalitturi
Subdirector

Sr. Daniel Prieto Castillo
Jefe de Investigación

Sr. Romeo Pardo
Coordinación de Investigación
Prospectiva en Tecnología Educativa

Latin American Economic System/
Système économique latinoaméricain/
Sistema Económico Latinoamericano

Sr. Eduardo Stein
Coordinador Técnico
ALASEI
PANAMA

Arabe States/Etats arabes/Estados árabes

Arab Educacional, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)/Organisation arabe pour l'éducation, la culture et la science

Dr. Zaki Al-Jabir
Director
Communication Department

Europe/Europa

Commission of European Communities/
Commission des communautés européennes

Mr. Dieter Oldekop
First Secretary

European Space Agency (ESA)/Agence spatiale européenne

Mr. Kevin Galligan
Mission Manager

Asia/Asie

Asia-Pacific Institut for Broadcasting Development (AIBD)

Mr. Ramanujam Balakrishnan
Director

V. INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES/ ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES NO GUBERNAMENTALES/ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ НЕПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ/ المنظمات الدولية غير الحكومية

International Council of Scientific Unions/
Conseil international des unions scientifiques

M. Jean Voge

Fédération latino-américaine des journalistes/
Federación Latinoamericana de Periodistas

Sr. Hernan Uribe
Secretario

Organisation internationale des journalistes/
International Organization of Journalists

Sr. Luis Suárez
Vicepresidente

Inter-American Association of Broadcasters/
Association interaméricaine de radiodiffusion/
Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión

Sr. Emilio Nassar
Presidente

Mr. E. Markham Bench
Special Assistant to the President
Bonneville International Corporation

Sr. Félix Cardona
Presidente
Cámara Venezolana de Televisión

Inter-American Press Association/
Association interaméricaine de la presse/
Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa

Mr. Charles Scripps
President

Sr. Andrés García Lavin
Primer Vicepresidente

Mr. William Paul Williamson
Executive Director

Sr. German E. Ornes
Presidente
Comité Legal

International Association for Mass Communication Research/Association internationale des études et recherches sur l'information

Sr. Rafael Roncagliolo
Miembro del International Council

Sr. Luis-Anfbal Gómez
ALAIC

UNDA - Catholic International Association for Radio and Television/Association catholique internationale pour la radiodiffusion

Rev. Father Anthony Scannell
President

World Association for Christian Communication/ Association mondiale pour la communication chrétienne

Mr. Fernando Reyes Matta

Iberoamerican Television Organization/ Organisation de la télévision ibéroaméricaine/ Organización de la Televisión Iberoamericana

Sr. Condorcet Da Silva Costa

Mr. Spencer Moore

International Press Telecommunications Council/ Comité international des télécommunications de presse

Mr. Oliver Giles Robinson
Director

Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies/ Organisation des agences asiatiques d'information

Mr. Yusof Bador
Secretary General

World Press Freedom Committee/Comité mondial pour la liberté de la presse

Mr. George Beebe
Vice Chairman

Ms. Dana Bullen
Executive Director

Mr. Anthony Day
Representative of American Society of Newspaper Editors

VI. UNESCO SECRETARIAT/SECRETARIAT DE L'UNESCO/ SECRETARIA DE LA UNESCO/СЕКРЕТАРИАТ ЮНЕСКО/ سكرتارية اليونسكو

Director General

Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow

Assistant Director-General Responsible for Communication

Mr. Gérard Bolla

Co-operation for Development and External Relations Sector

Mr. Galo Ponce

Mrs. Challenor
Washington

Secretary-General of the Conference

Mr. Hugh Cholmondeley

Assistant Secretary-General

Mr. Carlos Arnaldo

Commission I

Representative of the Director-General

Mr. Pierre Navaux

Secretary

Mr. Claude Ondobo

Commission II

Representative of the Director-General

Mr. Antonio Pasquali

Secretary

Mr. Solomon Hailu

Commission III

Representative of the Director-General

Mr. Hamdy Kandil

Secretary

Ms. Marcia Lord

Public Information

Mr. Carlos Ortega

Conference management

Mr. Robert Thissen

assisted by

Mrs. Ginette Latour

Documentation

Mr. Jean Gilbert

Interpretation

Mr. P. Tolstoy
Head of interpretation team

Unesco Secretariat and
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Ms. Mireille Courtat
Ms. Miren Farge
Ms. Imelda Moriaud
Ms. Pamela Toms
Ms. Katicza Tucnscherer
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